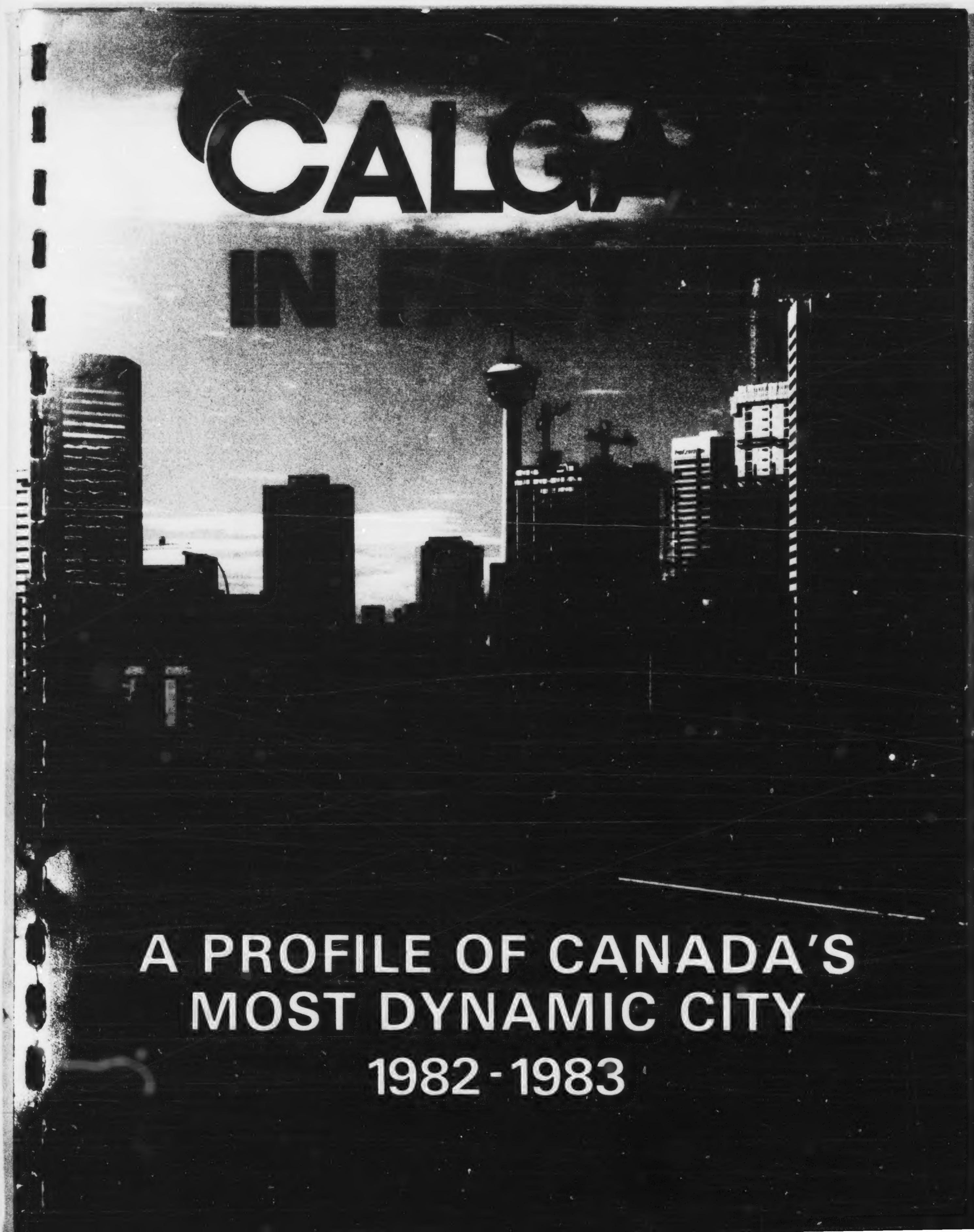

CALGA

IN

A PROFILE OF CANADA'S MOST DYNAMIC CITY

1982 - 1983

CALGARY MARKET FACTS

THE CITY OF CALGARY
DEPARTMENT OF
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

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CALGARY IN FACT

THIS PROFILE ON THE CITY OF CALGARY HAS BEEN COMPILED AND WRITTEN BY THE RESEARCH ECONOMIST OF THE DEPT. OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN COOPERATION WITH NUMEROUS AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN CALGARY AND ALBERTA. MR. BUD ZIP, M.A.

PUBLISHED OCTOBER 1982

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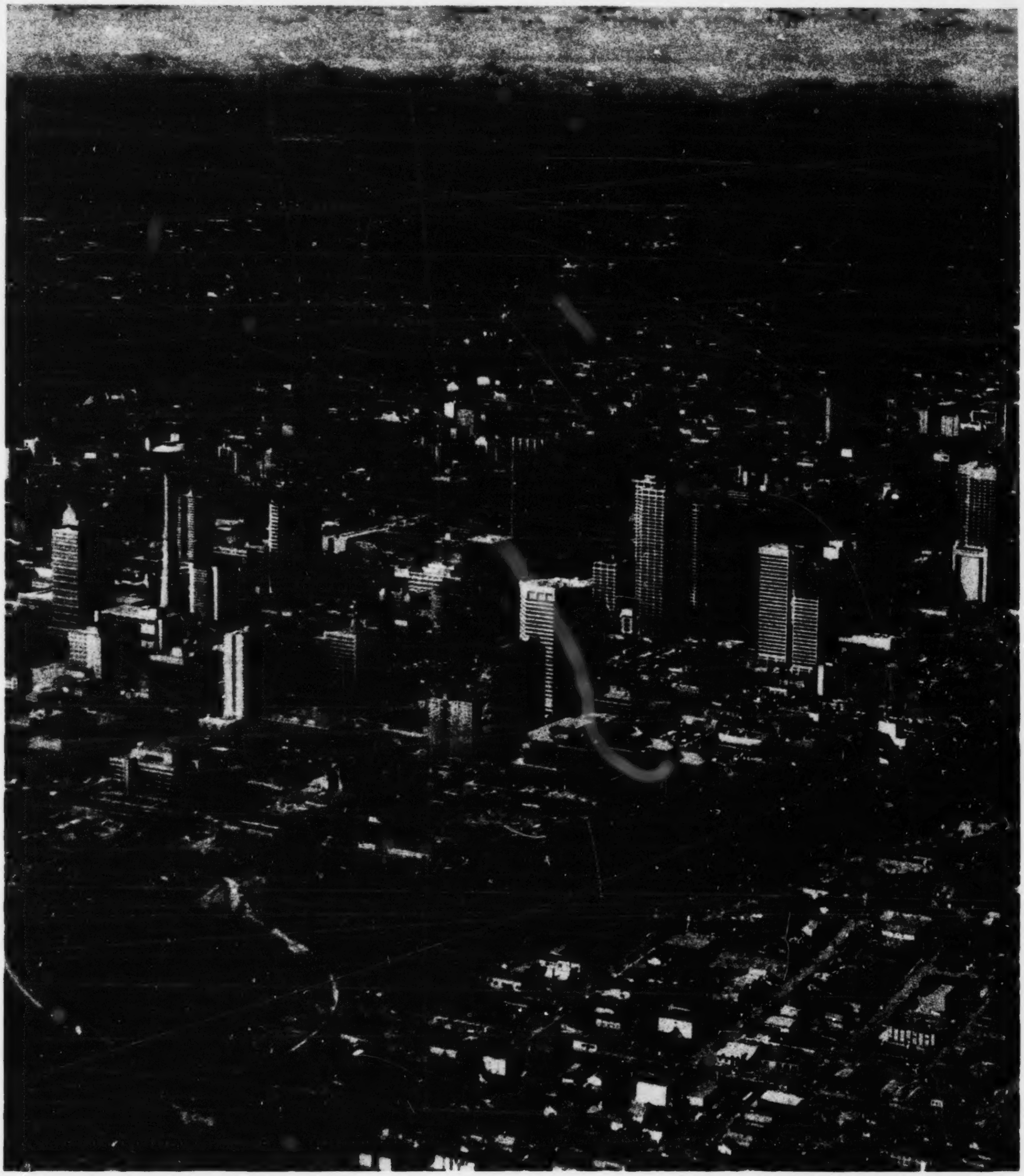

City of Calgary

OCTOBER, 1982.

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INTRODUCTION

This profile of the City of Calgary is designed to provide a concise, factual accounting of the city's economic history, people, industry, resources, amenities and physical and administrative structure.

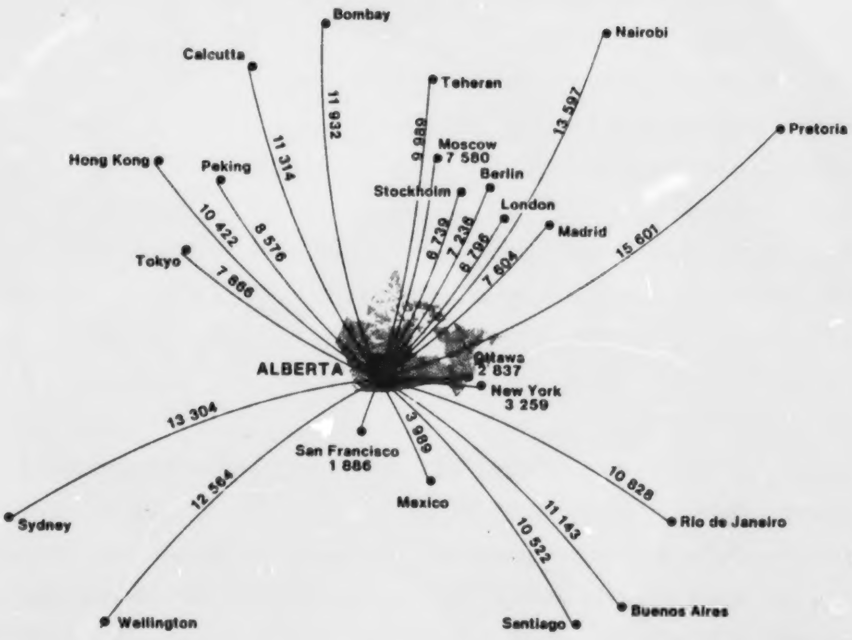
Hopefully, it will provide easy access for those requiring information on specific topics while at the same time providing a clear overview for the general reader.

The figures used in this book are as reliable as the sources used and accredited. Any estimated figures are so identified and every effort is made to ensure that they are as accurate as possible. However, no liability for their accuracy is expressed or implied.

Although 1982 has seen a significant slowdown in the rate of Calgary's growth, the negative impact of the recession has been felt much less in this city than in most of Canada. Given the city's great people resources in the energy field and Canada's long term energy requirements, there is no doubt that the steady pace of growth will continue. It is most probable, that, just as Calgary was amongst the last to feel the recession, it will be in the forefront of the recovery.

Your comments and suggestions for future editions of Calgary In Fact are most welcome.

Alberta
IN THE WORLD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Sydney
Wellington
Santiago
Buenos Aires

GREAT CIRCLE DISTANCES IN KILOMETRES

LOCATION

The City of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, is located at the crossroads of the main north-south and east-west rail and highway transportation corridors of Alberta in the Bow River Basin about midway between the North Saskatchewan and the Missouri river systems. Lying just east of the Rockies at one of the main entrances through them, Calgary holds a strategic position to all traffic moving between the mountain regions, the west coast and the plains region to the east. At 1,329 km. (840 miles) west of Winnipeg and 998 km. (630 miles) east of Vancouver, Calgary is almost at the midpoint between these major centres. Also, by being just 222 km. (138 miles) north of the United States border, Calgary is well within the population center of gravity of Western Canada.

* Latitude 51° 03' 07" North
* Longitude 114° 22' 14" West
** Elevation 1,048.43 meters (3,439.71 feet)
*** Area 508.3 sq. km. (196.3 sq. mi.)
Calgary is the second largest city in Canada by area.

* At the corner of 9th Avenue and Centre Street S.W.
** Fundamental Bench Mark is Central Park
*** As of July 1, 1982.

CLIMATE

Calgary's climate is moderate with no extremes of precipitation, prolonged cold or hot spells or freak weather conditions. The air is usually dry and it is moderately windy with the north-northwest quadrant providing most of the breeze. Wind speeds average 16.9 k.p.h. (10 m.p.h.). Strong winds hit Calgary occasionally with gusts of over 100 k.p.h. (60 m.p.h.). The maximum gust ever recorded in Calgary was 129 k.p.h. (80 m.p.h.) on March 15, 1951.

The most welcome of these winds is the warm and dry westerly Chinook, which in winter brings welcome relief to Calgary from the cold Arctic air by raising temperatures as much as 34°C (93.2°F) in one day. Calgary experiences an average of 25 days with Chinooks where temperatures exceed 3.9°C (39°F) during December, January and February. Because of these Chinooks, cold spells in Calgary, during which maximum temperatures failed to reach -17.8°C (0°F) for at least ten days, have occurred on only nine occasions since 1882.

Because of Calgary's relatively high elevation and close proximity to the mountains, 72 km. (45 miles) west of the city, summer temperatures are pleasant, and nights are cool. Hot spells, where temperatures exceeded 26.7°C (80°F) over ten consecutive days, have occured only eleven times since 1882. These factors are also responsible for Calgary's rather short, average frost-free period of 106 days from May 28th to September 12th--the longest 154 days, the shortest 42 days (frost averages based on thirty-year weather office recordings).

It is the combination of moderately warm summers with mild fall and winter temperatures that makes Calgary a delightful place to live. Spring weather brings most of the surprises to Calgary. It is variable, ranging from mild and sunny to wet snow and cool temperatures. These fortunately are of short duration and bring much needed moisture to the land.

Precipitation

Precipitation is moderate, 43.7 cm. (17.2 inches) of which about one third is snow. Snowfall rarely exceeds 15 cm. (5.9 inches) at any one time. Most of this snow activity occurs in the spring when warmer temperatures melt it quickly. During the winter, snowcover in Calgary is minimal and of relatively short duration. Rainfall rarely exceeds 8 cm. (3 inches). Over 60% of the total precipitation in Calgary occurs during the growing season from May to August. Most rain falls during June while July experiences the most thunderstorms and occasional hail storms.

Mean Total Precipitation Per Year	437.1	mm.	17.2	inches
Mean Rainfall Per Year	298.9	mm.	11.8	inches
Mean Snowfall Per Year	153.9	cm.	60.6	inches
Mean Number of Days with Precipitation	133	days		
Maximum Recorded Precipitation in 24 hours	95.3	mm.	3.8	inches

Hours of Bright Sunshine

Calgary averages 2,207.4 hours of bright sunshine per year, among the highest in Western Canada, ranging from an average of 10 hours a day in July to 3 hours a day in January.

Month	Hours	Month	Hours	Month	Hours
Jan.	98.9	May	236.7	Sept.	187.7
Feb.	121.4	June	240.4	Oct.	165.9
March	155.7	July	317.2	Nov.	115.7
April	196.3	August	277.8	Dec.	93.8

Yearly 2,207.4

Calgary's 2,207 hours of bright sunshine each year compares as follows with that of other major centres in Canada:

Edmonton	2,237	Ottawa	1,995
Winnipeg	2,230	Montreal	1,959
Calgary	**2,207**	Halifax	1,946
Victoria	2,183	Vancouver	1,893
Toronto	2,045		

Wind

Mean Wind Speed	16.9	k.p.h.	(10 m.p.h.)
Maximum Speed (Gust Recorded)	129.0	k.p.h.	(80 m.p.h.)

Relative Humidity %

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
RH	71	72	68	58	53	58	57	58	58	54	69	69

These figures represent the mean values of relative humidity taken at all hours over a ten-year period.

Temperature

Mean Daily Maximum Temperature	9.7°C	49.5°F
Mean Daily Minimum Temperature	-2.9°C	27.0°F
Mean Daily Temperature	3.4°C	38.0°F
Maximum Recorded Temperature (Absolute)	36.1°C	97.0°F
Minimum Recorded Temperature (Absolute)	-45.0°C	-49.0°F

Heating Degree Days Below 18°C 5345

ECONOMIC HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Although Calgary is now the largest city on the prairies, its initial development started relatively late due to the peculiar circumstances of its location, geography, climate and its indigenous people, the Blackfoot Confederacy. The early fur traders concentrated their attention and established settlements in the northern wooded areas of Western Canada where fur animals were far more plentiful, the natives more interested in trapping, and better access was provided by the larger river systems.

Several attempts at establishing trading posts near the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers failed. The first permanent post at Calgary's present site was established by the N.W.M.P. in 1875. A small settlement slowly built itself around this fort. Real growth in the new community began with the laying of the C.P.R. tracks and the coming of the first train from Winnipeg on August 28, 1883. At that time its population was less than 500. Ranching was quickly established in the grasslands around Calgary and the population rose to 3,876 by 1891. Real development of the Canadian West came after 1896 when the Canadian Government, under Minister of the Interior, Clifford Sifton, decided to attract settlers to the prairies by a grant of 64.7 hectares (160 acres) of land to anyone who would settle here. In 1885, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta had a population of 65,873 whites and 7,633 metis. By 1914 over a million people had arrived on the prairies. Other attractions quickly followed. The C.P.R. established major repair shops at Calgary and tourist facilities in the new mountain resorts to the west. Calgary became a major rail centre as rail lines were built in all directions from the city by the Canadian Pacific, the Calgary and Edmonton, and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways.

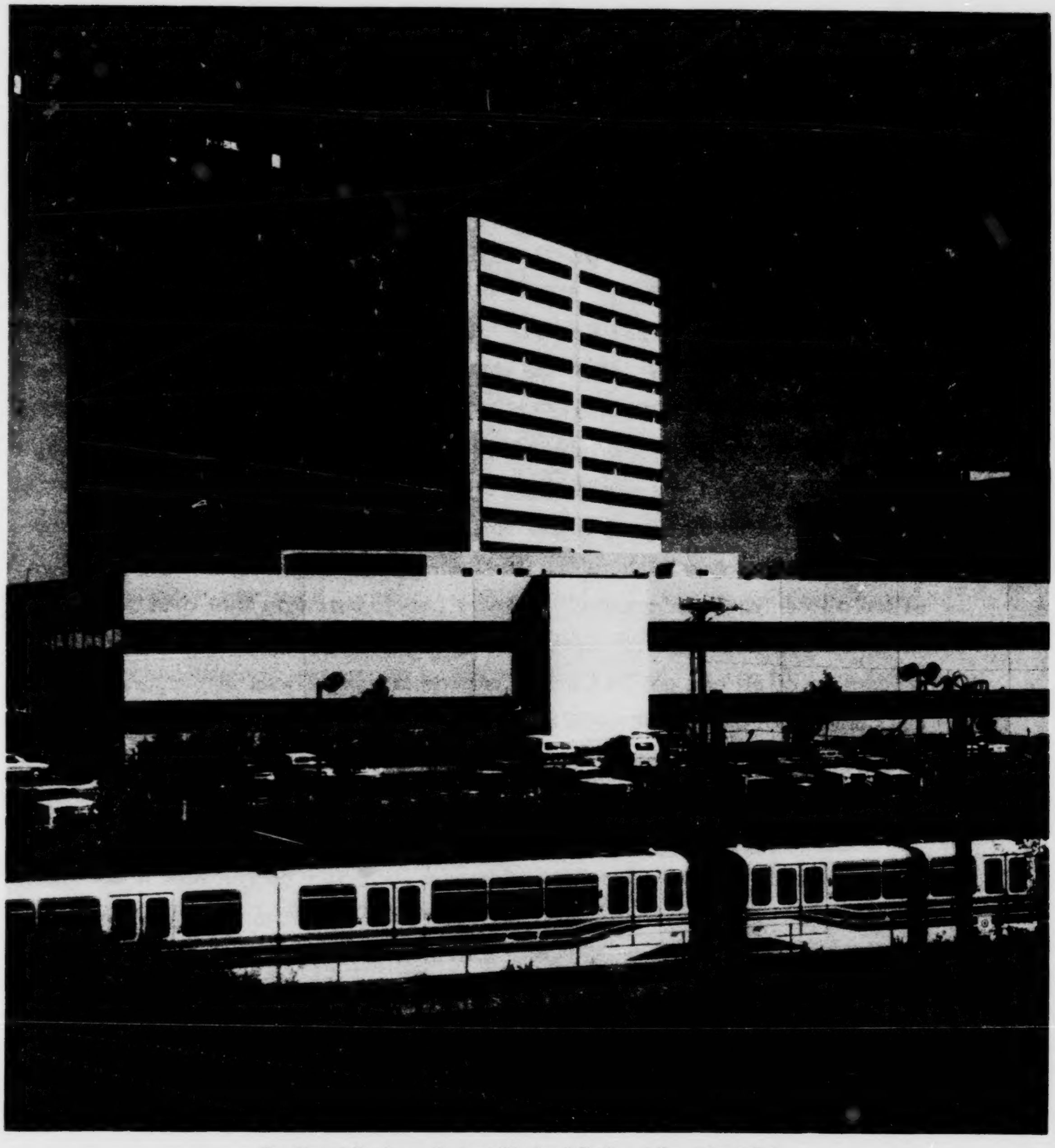
Coal and mineral development followed, then natural gas, and oil was discovered at Bow Island and Turner Valley by 1914. Important agricultural marketing facilities and processing plants for products of Southern Alberta were established in Calgary at this time. All these developments made Calgary a thriving centre of 56,514 people by 1916, just slightly more than thirty years after the coming of the railway. Calgarians were, at this time, keenly interested in the evolving aircraft industry and their foresight set the stage for this city's excellent air services, second to none in Western Canda.

Over the next thirty years, between 1917 and 1947, growth continued in Calgary but at a much slower pace. General economic growth in the West during most of this period was severely handicapped by over-expansion, crop disasters and deplorable world market conditions that affected the sales of Western Canadian agricultural products.

Rapid economic growth resumed after the discovery of oil at Leduc in 1947 with the establishment of Calgary as the administrative centre of the oil exploration and development industry in Canada. The coming of the 1970's brought a high degree of sophistication to the oil and gas industry in Alberta that transformed Calgary into an international oil centre with extensive involvement in other energy resources. It also attracted top ranking business leaders and financiers to this city in sufficient numbers to give Calgary a new role as the business and financial capital of Western Canada. Meanwhile, this city's importance as a distribution and manufacturing centre has continued to grow. New areas of activity, particularly the rapidly-developing and labour-intensive service industries, have merged.

Calgary's greatest resource today is its people, an unusually high percentage of whom possess the necessary management, professional and technical skills to enable them to undertake the complex problems facing energy resource development and business in general. This ability, as well as the abundance of natural resources in Alberta, will assure strong growth for Calgary well into the future.

Business and Industry



Southport Business Park at Macleod Trail and Southland Drive

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

ENERGY

Oil, gas and coal activity in Calgary is primarily entrepreneurial and managerial in nature. Virtually all of Canada's active oil, gas and coal exploration, development and production companies have their head offices in Calgary along with most of the services associated with their activities.

The table on page 10 gives the growth in total numbers of oil and gas related companies by type, along with the percentage of those with head offices in Calgary between 1965 and 1981.

This table clearly indicates how the oil and gas industry has, over the past 16 years, continued to grow and at the same time develop Calgary as its main head office location. A similar trend has been established with the coal companies, 75% of which now have their head offices in Calgary. These numbers give only a partial indication of the significance of this concentration of executive activity in Calgary. In terms of the actual role played by the Calgary offices of those companies whose head offices are located elsewhere, the importance of Calgary as the oil center is far greater. Industry people estimate that over 95% of the administration and decision making involved in the exploration, development and production of oil and gas in Canada is done out of offices in Calgary. Energy companies that undertook these activities in other cities were forced to move to Calgary where they could deal quickly and efficiently with other oil and gas companies and the host of vital support services located in Calgary.

This activity is now so extensive and involves so many people that it dominates Calgary's economy and sets the tone of business in the city. Furthermore, manpower requirements in Calgary are intensifying because of the growing complexity of the problems facing the oil and gas decision makers in Calgary. Future additions to petroleum and natural gas reserves are going to come from costly areas: the Arctic, the offshore and the deeper, less accessible portions of conventional producing areas, without mentioning the costly alternatives of extracting oil and gas supplies from coal conversion or heavy oil and Tar Sands development.

Future energy undertakings will place a growing emphasis on technological innovation, excellence of design, government policy appraisal, environmental impact and a whole range of other evaluations that will be required to facilitate energy management and decision making in Calgary. All these activities are labor intensive, creating a high demand for manpower in Calgary that in turn will result in a continuing high level of population growth in the city.

The hard realities behind Canada's growing deficiency of domestic energy supplies and the escalating negative results of the National Energy Policy, such as the current record weakness of the Canadian dollar, record Canadian balance of payments deficit, record government deficits, record high interest rates and the loss of investor capital to Canada, will force the hand of the Canadian government to react favorably to the oil and gas industry and improve incentives for this industry by allowing energy prices to reach world levels and also by lowering industry taxes. In addition, Calgary-based companies have in the last ten years been redirecting a growing percentage of their activities to the United States and to other international oil areas where returns have become more promising than in Canada since their oil production is sold at world prices that are almost 60% higher than the present Canadian price of $25.75 even with the current depressed world oil market. Exploration and development costs are often considerably lower than they are in Canada. As a result, most Calgary-based companies are now engaged in international oil plays. This in turn has very significantly strengthened Calgary's position as a world energy center and is, to a growing degree, helping to insulate this city from adverse domestic oil policies.

The continuing weakness of international oil prices, despite the best efforts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to cut oil supplies in order to control and raise prices, has in 1982 weakened incentives for international oil development by Calgary-based companies. However, the domestic situation is brightening, starting with the energy agreement of September 1981, between Alberta and Ottawa which has brought higher prices for domestic oil and gas, particularly those which are newly discovered. Other favorable developments include the confirmation by the Supreme Court of Canada in June 1982, of provincial control of resources and their immunity from Federal Taxation, the diversion of Eastern Canadian markets from foreign to domestic oil supplies and the opening of additional domestic and U.S. markets for

Canadian natural gas. These developments are providing the basis for renewed Canadian oil and gas activity out of Calgary that will include coal, heavy oil, tar sands and petrochemicals at a scale greater than what took place in the heydays of 1979 and 1980.

Calgary appears to be at the point today that Houston was in the 1940's on the eve of its spectacular growth due to petroleum and petrochemical development in the Texas Gulf area. Its population rose from 384,000 in 1940 to 932,000 in 1960 followed by further growth to 2,891,146 in 1980.

All the elements for growth that Houston had in the 1940's, Calgary has today. Calgary's dominant position in the domestic energy industry and powerful presence in the international one assures this city the same potential for future growth as that of Houston.

The following table gives the growth in total numbers, types and companies and the percentages of these with head offices in Calgary between 1965 and 1981.

GROWTH OF CALGARY AS THE HEADQUARTERS OF OIL & GAS ACTIVITY IN CANADA

	1965				1981			
TYPE OF COMPANY	TOTAL COMPANIES	COMPANIES WITH CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE	COMPANIES WITH CALGARY HEAD OFFICE	% OF CAN. TOTAL	TOTAL COMPANIES	COMPANIES WITH CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE	COMPANIES WITH CALGARY HEAD OFFICE	% OF CAN. TOTAL
1) Exploration, Development & Production	623	510	272	53%	799	743	621	84%
2) Service & Supply	746	700	222	32%	1,679	1,626	595	37%
3) Consulting	237	205	144	70%	578	572	396	69%
4) Geophysical	41	37	31	84%	41	41	37	90%
5) Oilwell Drilling	48	47	32	68%	88	86	62	72%
6) Oilwell Servicing	62	62	26	42%	94	94	28	30%
7) Oil & Gas Data Processing	--	--	--	--	68	67	42	63%
8) Pipeline & Power Distributors	93	89	46	52%	55	50	34	68%
9) Refining, Marketing, Processing & Plant Operators	66	55	22	40%	43	42	20	48%
10) Leasebrokers & Land Agents	50	50	36	72%	58	58	46	79%

SOURCE: CANADIAN OIL REGISTER

AGRICULTURE

Calgary's excellent central location in relation to the main agricultural resources of Alberta, southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Saskatchewan and its traditional leadership in the breeding, raising and marketing of cattle in Canada, has established this city as the headquarters of the beef industry in Canada and given it a prominent place as a grain marketing centre as well. This happened early in Calgary's history and accounted for its first building boom of 1900 - 1912.

Calgary's ability to serve the needs of agriculture has improved dramatically with its growth into a major metropolitan centre following the oil boom. In addition, the presence of 623,133 people in the city has vastly improved marketing opportunities for agricultural products. Agriculture itself has become much more technologically advanced and hence dependent on the sophisticated services far more readily available in a large city. Improvements to Alberta's transportation and communications network have brought the rural areas much closer to the city. As a result, present day agriculture places demands on this city that were unheard of a short time ago. The relationship between Calgary and its agricultural service areas is steadily strengthening.

Farm cash incomes have reached record levels in Western Canada. In Alberta alone, they have increased from $602 million in 1964 to $3,874 million in 1981. As a result, farm spending in Calgary is at record levels, reaching $1.3 billion in 1981, more than double the spending of seven years ago. This in turn is being reflected in expanding agriculturally-related employment and investment in Calgary to a current level of almost 25,000 jobs in the city.

Agriculture's impact on Calgary is felt in extensive food processing, farm equipment and supply manufacturing and distribution, livestock and grain marketing activity, a wide variety of agriservices, numerous agricultural publications, livestock shows and sales, and agricultural conventions. A number of important agricultural organizations and beef breed associations are located in the city. Finally, there are the countless daily purchases of personal goods and services by farm people making regular trips to the city.

Perhaps the best recognition of agriculture's growing importance to Calgary is the Calgary Agra Park currently being developed in the north end of Calgary on highway #2 for agricultural businesses. This 38-hectare (93 acre) major agricultural centre is the first of its kind to be built in Canada for the agricultural community to provide an important improvement in services to it.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in Calgary, as in Alberta and the rest of Western Canada, began with the processing of the raw resources of the land, both renewable and non-renewable: agricultural products, forest products, the minerals and the hydrocarbons. As the economies of Canada's western provinces matured, particularly following the development of the energy industries, manufacturing activity spread to metal fabricating, equipment building, paper fabrication, printing, wood products and chemicals. As the city and the Western Canadian market grew, new secondary industries were added: furniture and fixtures, transportation equipment, electrical products, instrumentation, rubber and plastics. This process is accelerating as Calgary continues to witness the establishment of a growing list of consumer and capital goods manufacturers.

Why does it grow? The answer lies in the rapid growth of population and incomes in both Calgary and Alberta, and British Columbia generally, which provides an attractive market for a growing variety of goods. Calgary's important head office position means a very high volume of capital, and consumer goods purchasing takes place in the city adding further attractiveness to this market. Rapidly-rising transportation costs from the main manufacturing areas of Central Canada are making it increasingly attractive to set up plant facilities in the West, particularly as growing plant obsolescence in older manufacturing centres is forcing decisions on manufacturers there to replace them with more efficient new facilities. Calgary's central location with respect to the main centres of population in Western Canada makes this city a powerful contender for these new manufacturing plants.

Expertise gained by local manufacturers of oilfield equipment and components has opened excellent export opportunities for their production and is injecting a positive note to Calgary's long-term economic prospects.

In past years there has been the following growth of manufacturing in Calgary:

	1971	1981
Number of Industrial Plants	778	1,290
Value of Manufacturing Shipments	$617.5 million	$3,297.4 million
Manufacturing Payroll	$154.0 million	$ 589.6 million

Manufacturing in Calgary is growing and diversifying at a very active pace. Since much of this activity involves small-scale firms with less than 20 employees, keeping track of it is very difficult. The response of these firms to surveys on manufacturing is low and hence their activity often goes unreported.

In 1979, 29 industrial building permits valued at $32 million were issued. Forty-six industrial permits were issued in 1980 worth almost $24 million, while in 1981 there were 28 permits worth over $7.5 million. These figures represent only those manufacturing plants that own their facilities. A large number of manufacturers in Calgary lease their space and hence cannot be identified through building permits.

It is estimated that Calgary plants employed over 32,000 people in 1981 and produced $3.3 billion in factory shipments. Future growth for manufacturing in Calgary is assured by the vast development of energy and other resources in Western Canada and the subsequent rapid growth in population that will take place in Calgary and the West in general.

MARKET AREA

The main trading area of Calgary extends in elliptic fashion from the British Columbia interior to the West, to the Saskatchewan interior to the East. Northward it reaches to Red Deer and Southward to the United States border. The population of this trading area is now well over one million people.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation and communications in Calgary are discussed in considerable detail in this profile. Needless to say, they are a source of great strength to the local economy because of their capacity to efficiently handle the huge volume of goods, services, people and information entering and leaving Calgary every day of the year.

These activities provide employment for close to 50,000 in the city. Investment in these facilities runs into hundreds of millions of dollars.

COMPUTERS

Ever since computers first became available in the early 1950's, Calgary firms, particularly the energy companies, have been among the first to acquire them (at what was then an enormous cost) and develop their use. As a result, the city has become one of the world's foremost data processing centres and has realized a high degree of technical benefit and employment out of their use. The primary users are still the energy companies and their supporting services, except that the application of computer technology has widened to encompass practically every phase of their operations. Because of rapid developments in micro computer technology and their newly-acquired capabilities of handling large systems very economically, computer use is now spreading quickly into every type of business, both in the city and throughout the smaller centres.

Despite the current recession, sales of computer equipment are as strong as ever, with certain lines experiencing as much as 75% annual increases . As a result, employment in the field is continuing to broaden with possibly 30,000 computer-related jobs in Calgary in 1982 compared to 8,000 back in 1976.

There has also been a literal explosion in the development and use of software technology in Calgary over the past five years which in turn has further added to the applicability of computers. There is now an abundance of training programs in computers both within the education system and the work environment. Experience with them is being further enhanced by their growing availability as the price of a 64K power micro continues to drop (its present price range is $15,000).

Satellites are now revolutionizing data communications just as the silicone chip revolutionized the computer. It will not be long before the need for wire to transmit data will be eliminated and even greater versatility to this important area of computer use will be introduced.

Calgary continues to enjoy a leading position in all these computer-related developments and possesses large numbers of people with the required high tech skills to put them to profitable use.

TOURISM, CONVENTIONS AND TRADE SHOWS

From the time the first Canadian Pacific train arrived in Calgary 100 years ago and provided visitors with the first easy access to the young community, there was something fascinating and interesting about the place. Its strong western flavor, its exciting annual Stampede, its close proximity to the mountains and its strategic location on expanding road, rail and air transportation routes in Western Canada provided growing incentives for visitors to come to Calgary. The recent emergence of the city as a key energy and financial centre with bright long-term economic prospects, along with the recent construction of many major hotel, restaurant, convention, cultural, sports and other facilities, has made Calgary even more attractive to visitors. The selection of Calgary to host the 1988 Winter Olympics is providing not only additional facilities to meet the needs of these Olympics but is also focussing world attention on the recreational and tourist attractions of the Calgary area.

Hotel occupancy in Calgary averaged 71% in 1981, slightly lower than in 1979 and 1980, largely because of the addition of major new hotels totalling 700 rooms to the city's supply of quality accommodation. 1980 and 1981 witnessed a record number of conventions in the city. 294 were held in 1980 attended by 106,510 delegates, while 289 were held in 1981 with 121,008 delegates who spent $44,262,085 in Calgary as compared with over $30 million in 1980. A growing number of trade shows, meetings and seminars were held as well. The June 1982 National Petroleum Show, reflecting the enlarged Stampede Park facilities, was by far the largest and best attended show ever held in the city.

Initially in the first half of 1982, the volume of visitors to Calgary is down 21% from the all-time record of 1981 when over 5 million visitors spent a record $200 million first-time dollars in the city. However, the outlook for the balance of 1982 and for 1983 is better as improved conditions in the energy industry and the very favorable Canadian exchange rates provide renewed incentives to travel to Calgary.

The promotion of the visitor industry in Calgary is coordinated and directed by the Calgary Tourist and Convention Bureau (CTCB), headed by Al Bailey, General Manager. This association gives Calgary its tourist publicity and assists the thousands of visitors who come to the city each year.

For further information, CTCB can be contacted at (403) 263-8510, (403) 261-8616 or their offices at 1300 - Sixth Avenue S.W., or in the Calgary Tower, 101 - Ninth Avenue S.W.

HOTEL - MOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Current (May 1982)	7,700	Quality Rooms
Under Construction	1,629	Quality Rooms
Occupancy	71%	1981 Average

CALGARY'S BUSINESS COMMUNITY IN CANADA AND THE WORLD

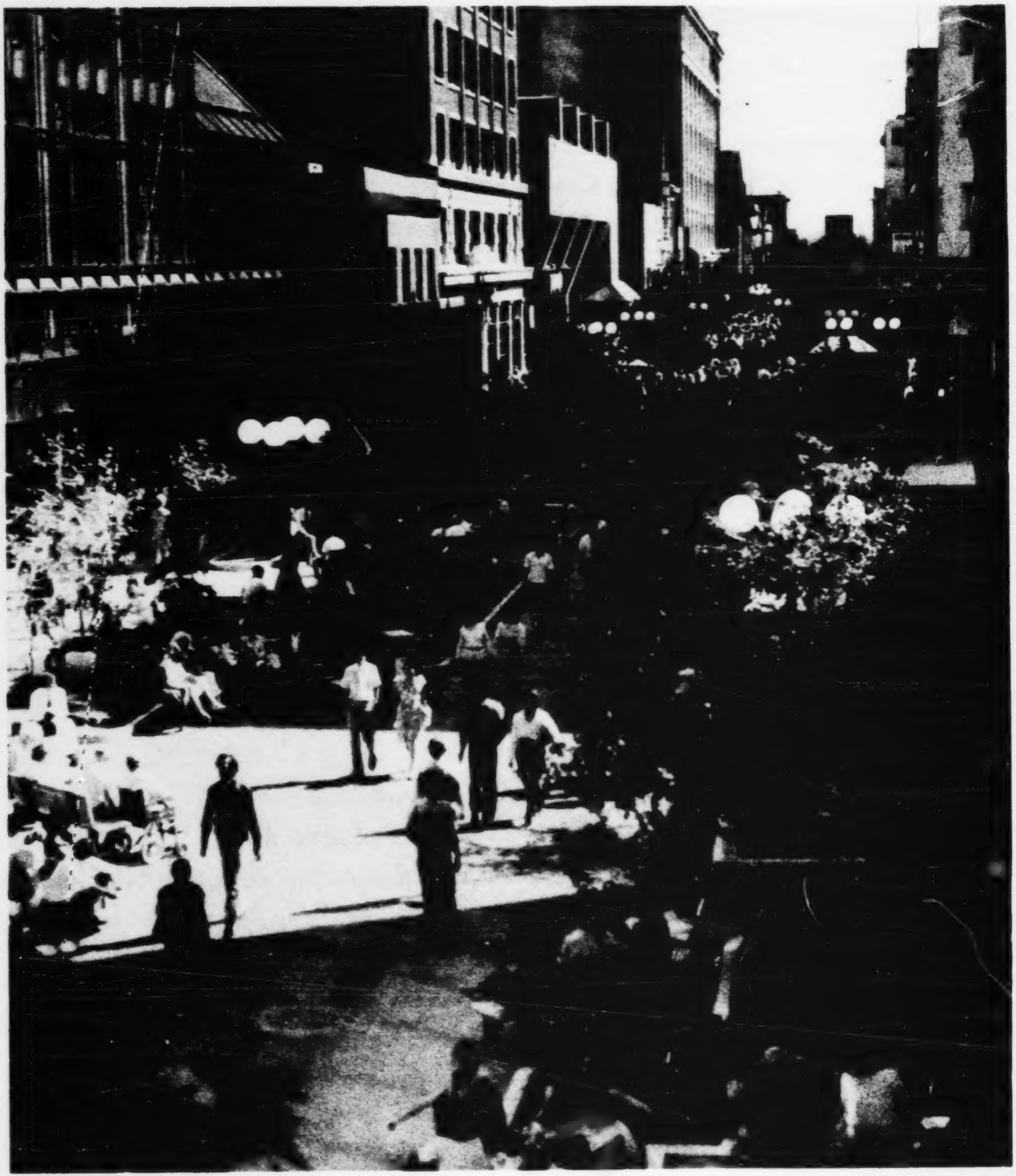
Calgary's business community has grown without the presence of a strong government base in the city or active government promotion. The growth of Calgary had depended in great measure on the initiative and daring of its business leaders in putting to use the rich bounty of this part of Canada. Although early city growth centered around agriculture and transportation, it was the oil entrepreneurs working out of Calgary who transformed this city from a regional centre to one of significant international stature. The vast concentration of energy expertise that they assembled in Calgary is a real source of economic strength for Alberta and the rest of Canada, as well as the world. This Calgary expertise, with its highly-advanced knowledge of energy technology and its ability to develop energy supplies, is, in fact, currently being used to help develop energy resources regardless of where they may be.

These companies and their people have made Calgary far more than just another large city. They have shaped the city into a major energy centre of which there are very few in a world that is desperately short of energy.

SUMMARY OF CALGARY MARKET

Population, April 1982	623,133
Population, January 1972	412,777
Trading Area Population 1981	1,100,000
Trading Area Population 1971	855,000
Gross Income of Population 1981	$ 7,185,800,000
Gross Income of Population 1971	$ 1,422,000,000
Gross Income of Trade Area Population 1981	$11,352,000,000
Gross Income of Trade Area Population 1971	$ 2,618,700,000
Construction Permit Value 1981	$ 2,536,781,479
Construction Permit Value 1971	$ 193,867,059
Retail Sales Volume 1981	$ 4,611,300,000
Retail Sales Volume 1971	$ 915,300,000
Manufacturing Value 1981	$ 3,297,400,000
Manufacturing Value 1971	$ 617,520,000
Manufacturing Payroll 1981	$ 589,583,000
Manufacturing Payroll 1971	$ 154,000,000

Population



Stephen Ave.
(formerly 8 Ave.)

POPULATION

Population growth and construction activity are the two best barometers of the economic strength of a community. Calgary's population is growing at record rates and the rate is increasing (the setback of the recession plaguing 1982 is temporary). During 1976 and 1977, it was 3.7% per year. During 1978 this rate jumped to 5.0%. In 1979 and 1980 it rose to 5.6% per year, easing only slightly to 5.3% in 1981. Calgary is now the largest city in the Prairie Provinces, exceeding Edmonton by 71,819 people as of the April 1982 census results for the two cities and expanding faster than any other major centre in Canada. More than half the population growth of Alberta is now taking place in Calgary and its surrounding areas. These record rates of population growth for the city are expected to rise even higher over the next five years before they subside to a slower growth rate of 3 - 4.5% towards the end of the century. The people of Calgary are relatively young (due to the high migration of working-age, young adults) with a higher than average representation of professional, technical and management skills. This is indicated in the following table which shows that in 1981, 2.3% of Calgary's 25 - 34 age male work force fell into this category as compared with the Canadian average of just over 17%. This trend will continue with the growth of employment opportunities in Calgary.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1976 & 1981 CENSUS

(% of Total)

CALGARY

Age Group	Male		Female	
	1976	1981	1976	1981
0 - 4	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4
5 - 9	8.5	6.8	8.2	6.8
10 - 14	9.5	7.2	9.2	7.1
15 - 19	10.2	9.0	10.1	9.2
20 - 24	11.3	14.0	11.1	13.4
25 - 34	18.4	23.0	17.7	21.0
35 - 44	12.0	12.2	11.5	11.8
45 - 54	10.2	9.4	10.2	9.2
55 - 64	6.3	6.0	7.0	6.8
65 - 69	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.5
70+	3.5	3.1	4.9	4.9

CANADA

Age Group	Male		Female	
	1976	1981	1976	1981
0 - 4	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1
5 - 9	8.4	7.6	8.0	7.0
10 - 14	10.2	8.2	9.6	7.6
15 - 19	10.4	9.8	10.0	9.2
20 - 24	9.3	9.7	9.3	9.5
25 - 34	15.9	17.5	15.6	17.2
35 - 44	11.5	12.4	11.1	12.0
45 - 54	10.7	10.5	10.8	10.2
55 - 64	8.1	8.5	8.6	9.2
65 - 69	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.7
70+	4.7	5.1	6.4	7.3

Note: Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada.

Calgary's population is predominantly Anglo Saxon (56.0% in 1971), and Protestant (57.9%) with one of the highest personal disposable incomes in Canada (and the world). The follow table indicates this income position:

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

of Canadian Metropolitan Areas (100,000+ Pop.)

1981

CITY	PER CAPITA $'s	CITY	PER CAPITA $'s
Calgary	**$11,343**	Victoria	$9,558
Sudbury	$10,922	Oshawa	$9,549
		St. Catharines-Niagara	$9,355
Edmonton	$10,822	Halifax	$9,288
Windsor	$10,783	Montreal	$9,282
Ottawa-Hull	$10,650	Thunder Bay	$9,240
Vancouver	$10,640	Kitchener	$9,142
Toronto	$10,614	Quebec	$8,785
Regina	$10,534	Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	$8,480
Saskatoon	$10,508		
Hamilton	$10,117	St. John	$7,940
Winnipeg	$ 9,759	Sherbrooke	$7,911
London	$ 9,560	St. John's	$6,871

* Source: Financial Post Canadian Markets 1982.

Historically, Calgary's population growth has reflected the impact of two significant long-term trends also felt in other parts of the continent. One is the movement of population from rural to urban areas and from smaller towns to larger cities. The other is the regional shift of population from east to west. Technological changes resulting in increasing mechanization and centralization as well as the continuing development of resources in the developing areas of the west were behind these trends.

The following table outlines the natural increase and the net migration effects on Calgary's population growth since 1911:

POPULATION INCREASES IN CALGARY

1911 - 1981

YEAR	NATURAL INCREASE	ANNUAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION
1911	561	1,960*	1,399 *
1921	1,494	1,833*	399 *
1931	1,191	563*	(628)*
1940	1,058	563*	(495)*
1946	1,740	2,640	900
1947	2,230	3,890	1,660
1948	2,010	7,110	5,100
1949	2,260	8,410	6,150
1950	2,280	9,060	6,780
1951	2,810	10,680	7,870
1952	3,190	11,830	8,640
1953	3,460	12,860	9,400
1954	3,970	11,570	7,600
1955	4,550	12,140	7,590
1956	5,040	10,940	5,900
1957	5,210	15,050	9,840
1958	5,700	15,760	10,060
1959	6,380	18,150	11,770
1960	6,690	12,160	5,470
1961	6,670	13,890	7,220
1962	6,430	6,980	550
1963	6,480	11,330	4,850
1964	5,740	10,420	4,680
1965	5,279	12,060	6,781
1966	4,877	13,760	8,883
1967	5,301	18,316	13,015
1968	4,984	14,169	9,185
1969	5,422	16,411	10,989
1970	5,742	12,598	6,856
1971	5,221	14,743	9,522
1972	4,867	12,010	7,143
1973	4,839	8,602	3,763
1974	4,782	20,423	15,641
1975	5,173	16,230	11,057
1976	5,335	17,526	12,191
1977	5,580	18,068	12,488
1978	5,630	25,179**	19,549**
1979	6,120	29,802	23,682
1980	6,800	31,239	24,439
1981	7,730	31,276	23,546

* Estimated

** Included is increase of 1,150 due to annexation

POPULATION GROWTH OF SELECTED CANADIAN METRO AREAS 1941 - 1981 +

	1941*	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
CALGARY **	93,021	142,315	201,022	279,062	330,575	403,319	469,917	592,743
EDMONTON	97,842	193,622	275,182	359,821	425,370	495,702	554,228	657,057
HALIFAX	98,636	138,427	170,481	193,353	209,901	222,637	267,991	277,727
HAMILTON	197,732	281,901	341,513	401,071	457,440	489,523	529,371	542,095
MONTREAL	1,145,282	1,539,308	1,830,232	2,215,627	2,570,982	2,743,208	2,802,485	2,828,349
OTTAWA-HULL	226,290	311,587	367,756	457,038	528,774	602,510	693,288	717,978
QUEBEC	224,756	289,294	328,405	379,067	436,918	480,502	542,158	576,075
TORONTO	909,928	1,261,861	1,571,952	1,919,409	2,289,900	2,628,043	2,803,101	2,998,947
VANCOUVER	377,447	586,172	694,425	826,798	933,091	1,082,352	1,166,348	1,268,183
WINDSOR	123,973	182,619	208,456	217,215	238,323	258,643	247,582	246,110
WINNIPEG	299,937	357,229	412,741	476,543	508,759	540,262	578,217	584,842

+ Source Census Canada

* 1941 population statistics represent smaller metro boundaries and are, as in the case of Montreal and Toronto, as much as 50,000 persons smaller than they would be if they were adjusted to present metro boundaries. Calgary's 1941 population is very close to actual.

** In Calgary's case, Metro Area means the city proper only, with no adjoining areas included.

Calgary Population Comparison With Other Canadian Metro Areas

In 1941 Calgary was the smallest of the eleven largest Canadian metropolitan centres. This situation has changed radically over the past forty years. Calgary is now the sixth largest metro area in Canada and the fourth largest individual city. The city has doubled in size since 1961, the only one of the eleven largest Canadian metro areas to do so. Projecting present trends into the future, Calgary appears headed towards being the fourth largest Canadian Metropolitan Centre by 1990.

PROJECTED POPULATION

In projecting population growth for Calgary it is well to remember that it is largely due to the excellent employment opportunities that are being created by a dynamic local economy. It is certainly not a centre to which elderly people move for retirement. However, low taxes, the presence of grown-up children and all other benefits coming from an affluent province are certainly encouraging our seniors to remain in Calgary or to move here simply because their children are now permanent residents.

Presently, Calgary's population is growing at the rate of 5.6% per year. Over 75% of this growth is coming from net migrants with less than 25% from natural population increase. The city remained at 12% of the provincial population until the Leduc oil boom of 1947. Since then Calgary's percentage share of Alberta's population has been increasing steadily, reaching 27.9% in 1982 (April Census). Continuing this trend, Calgary shall have at least 35% of Alberta's population by 2001. (see graph following page).

The following table outlines Calgary's growth and its percentage share of Alberta's population from 1901 to the present, and presents a projection of Calgary's population growth to 2006.

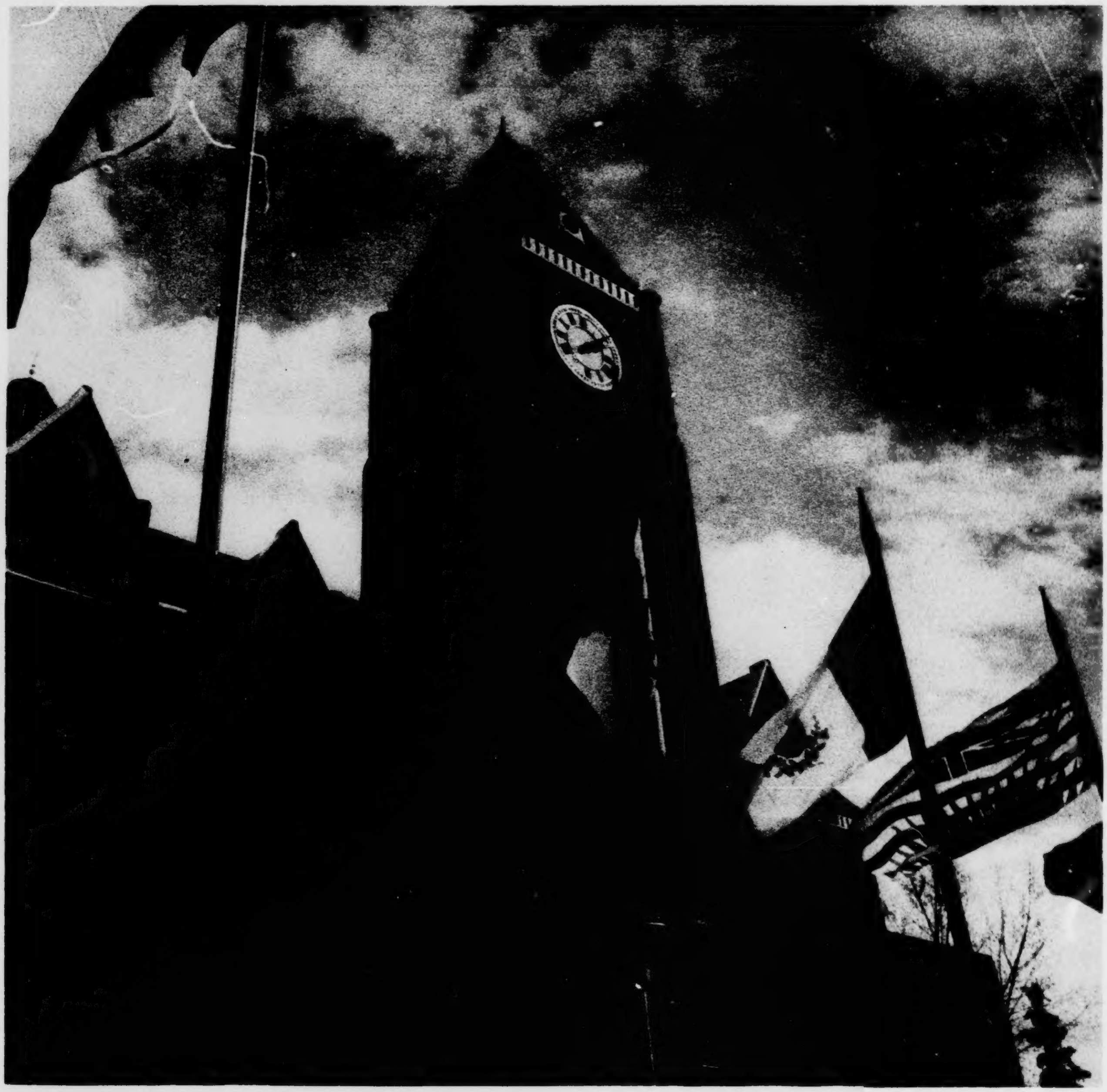
CALGARY POPULATION
1901 - 2006

Year	Alberta	% Increase (10 yr. period)	Calgary*	% Increase (10 yr. period)	% of Alberta Total
1901	73,000		4,191		5.7
1911	374,000	412.3	44,204	954.7	11.8
1921	588,000	57.2	63,905	44.6	10.9
1931	732,000	24.5	84,761	32.6	11.6
1941	796,000	8.7	90,800	7.1	11.4
1946	803,000		105,850		13.2
1951	939,000	18.0	136,960	50.8	14.6
1956	1,123,000		196,040		17.5
1961	1,332,000	41.9	268,100	95.8	20.1
1966	1,463,000		322,780		22.1
1971	1,628,000	22.2	398,034	48.5	24.5
1976	1,838,037	11.6 (5 yr)	470,043	18.1 (5 Yr)	25.6
1978*	1,954,000		505,637		25.6
1980*	2,081,000		560,618		26.9
1981	2,160,000		591,857		27.4
1982	2,236,000		623,133		27.9
1986	2,547,900		802,600		31.5
1991	2,924,200		1,000,000		34.2
1996	3,293,700		1,148,000		34.9
2001	3,660,900		1,279,900		35.0
2006	4,039,400		1,413,100		35.0

* Includes the population of areas that were eventually annexed into Calgary

Source: City of Calgary; Alberta Bureau of Statistics; & Census Canada.

Municipal Administration



City Hall.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Calgary was incorporated as a town on November 17, 1884, and as a city nine years later on January 1, 1894, under proclamations issued by the Government of the North West Territories at Regina.

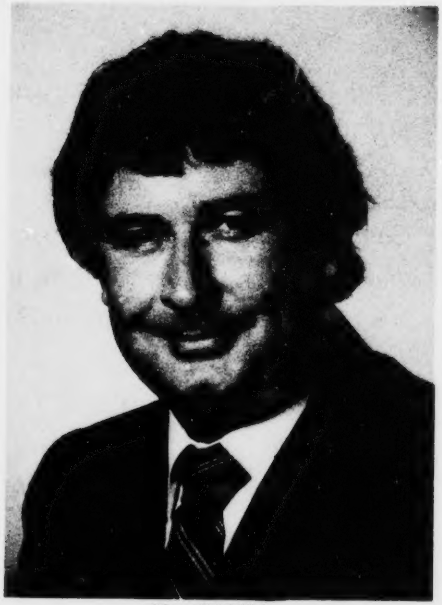
The Government of the City has been conducted since then under powers originally granted to it by the Government of the North West Territories and later by the Government of Alberta under various acts, the latest being The Municipal Government Act effective June 1, 1968. Under these acts, the City has been governed by a Council/Board of Commissioners system of local government. The Mayor and Council are elected for a period of three years and undertake the responsibility of initiating policy and giving general direction to the civic administration. In October 1977, the number of aldermen was increased to fourteen, each representing for the first time in the city's history, a single ward.

The Board of Commissioners consists of four appointed members and the Mayor who is ex-officio a member. The Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner of Planning and Transportation, the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, and the Commissioner of Operations are responsible for the overall administration of the City in accordance with Council policy.

To assist Council in its task of developing civic policy, four Standing Policy Committees of Council were established, each dealing with specific policy areas. Seven members of Council sit on each Committee. The Standing Policy Committees report directly to City Council with their recommendations.

A detailed outline of Calgary's civic government with the names of its Chief Administrative Officers is available in the City's Municipal Handbook.

Calgary City Council


Mayor Ralph Klein

Ald. P. Donnelly
Ward 1

Ald. R. McCombie
Ward 2

Ald. R. Hawkesworth
Ward 3

Ald. D. Hartman
Ward 4

Ald. S. Nelson
Ward 5

Ald. B. Lee
Ward 6

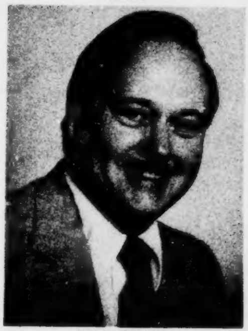
Ald. E. Husband
Ward 7

Ald. B. Scott
Ward 8

Ald. J. Long
Ward 9

Ald. G. Shrake
Ward 10

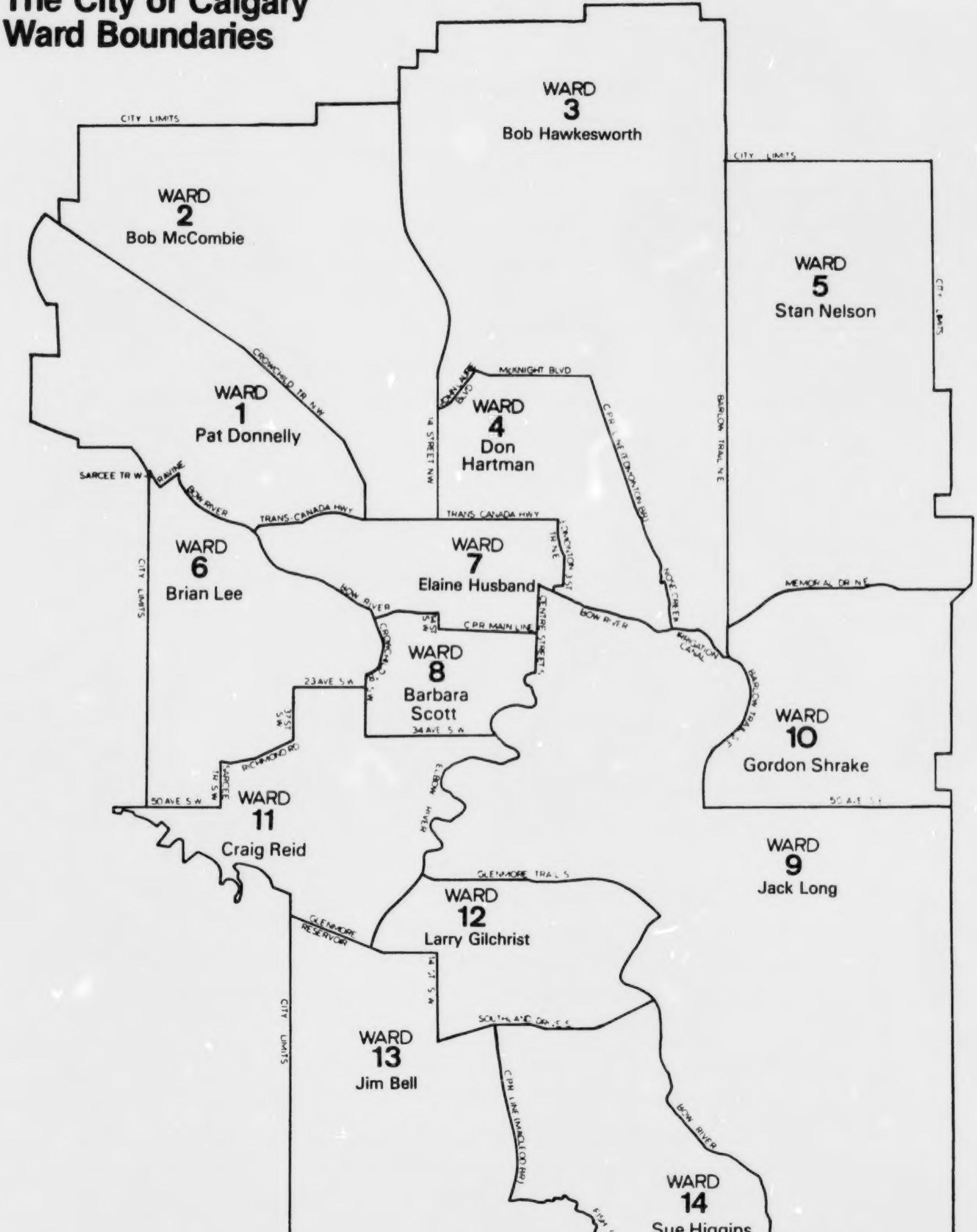
Ald. C. Reid
Ward 11


Ald. L. Gilchrist
Ward 12

Ald. J. Bell
Ward 13

Ald. S. Higgins
Ward 14

The City of Calgary Ward Boundaries


WARD 3
Bob Hawkesworth
WARD 2
Bob McCombie
WARD 5
Stan Nelson
WARD 1
Pat Donnelly
WARD 4
Don Hartman
WARD 6
Brian Lee
WARD 7
Elaine Husband
WARD 8
Barbara Scott
WARD 10
Gordon Shrake
WARD 11
Craig Reid
WARD 9
Jack Long
WARD 12
Larry Gilchrist
WARD 13
Jim Bell
WARD 14
Sue Higgins
CITY LIMITS
CITY LIMITS
CITY LIMITS
CITY LIMITS
CITY LIMITS
CITY LIMITS
CROWCHILD TR N.W.
SARCEE TR W.
RAVINE
BOW RIVER
TRANS-CANADA HWY
TRANS CANADA HWY
McKNIGHT BLVD
JOHN LAURIE BLVD
14 STREET NW
CPR LINE (EDMONTON BR)
BARLOW TRAIL N.E.
EDMONTON TR NE
EDMONTON 3 ST
NOSE CREEK
MEMORIAL DR N.E.
BOW RIVER
CENTRE STREET S
CPR MAIN LINE
14 ST S.W.
BOW RIVER
CROWCHILD TR S.W.
IRRIGATION CANAL
BARLOW TRAIL S.E.
23 AVE S.W.
37 ST S.W.
34 AVE S.W.
RICHMOND RD
SARCEE TR S.W.
50 AVE S.W.
50 AVE S.E.
ELBOW RIVER
GLENMORE TRAIL S
GLENMORE RESERVOIR
14 ST S.W.
SOUTHLAND DR S.E.
CPR LINE (MACLEOD BR)
BOW RIVER
FISH CREEK

CITY PLANNING

The Planning Department provides a framework for the guidance and coordination of short and long-term land use planning in Calgary. The divisions of the Planning Department are grouped into the Implementation, Policy and Administration areas.

IMPLEMENTATION

The planning process, through the Subdivision, Land Use Designation, Development Permit and Building Permit stages is the responsibility of this group. This area is also responsible for enforcing relevant codes and bylaws related to these stages. The three divisions which make up the Implementation group are:

Land Use Division

Responsible for land use redesignation applications (268-5452) and the subdivision of land (268-5428).

Development Division 268-5351

Responsible for evaluating and processing development permit applications from an aesthetic point of view, within the guidelines established by the Land Use Bylaw No. 2P80 and enforcing the Land Use Bylaw regulations.

Building Reguations Divisions 268-5363

Responsible for processing building, occupancy, heating, ventilating, sign, gas and plumbing permit applications from a safety point of view and for enforcing the various building regulations in effect.

The Current Planning Section (268-8084), which does special research studies on land use planning and related legislation, and has prepared and now monitors the Land Use Bylaw, is also a part of the Implementation Group.

POLICY

The policy documents which outlines guidelines for Calgary's development are prepared by this group. It consists of the following divisions:

Long Range Planning and Research Division 268-5331
Responsible for monitoring the Calgary General Municipal Plan which is the 20-year development strategy. They also evaluate annexation proposals and prepare Area Structure Plans for newly developing areas and Policy Reports for industrial and other areas. Environmental studies and statistical research are the responsibility of the Long Range Planning Division as well.

Special Projects Division 268-5306
Prepares Area Redevelopment Plans for the downtown and for Inner City communities; develops land use guidelines for L.R.T. stations; prepared the Calgary River Valleys' Plan and is active in heritage conservation.

Housing and Community Renewal Division 268-8016
Responsible for housing policies, preparing Area Redevelopment Plans for some older neighbourhoods and administers both the existing Neighbourhood Improvement Program and the City of Calgary Housing Corporation.

The Planning Services Division provides technical, graphic information and administrative support to the Department including the distribution of publications and maps to the public.

If you require further information, please contact:

The City of Calgary Planning Department
PLANNING INFORMATION CENTRE
4th Floor, Rocky Mountain Plaza
615 Macleod Trail South
P.O. Box 2100, Postal Station M
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 2M5
(403) 268-5360 or 268-5333

ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDUSTRY

Council and Administration attitudes are most positive within the limitations imposed by conflicting citizen interest, Provincial Government environmental requirements and the necessity of providing the city with the best possible quality of life without excessive tax burdens that may be placed on city taxpayers.

TAX STRUCTURE

Assessment Values Subject to Taxation

YEAR	LAND	BUILDINGS	TOTAL
1967	$ 245,696,010	$ 473,924,330	$ 719,620,340
1968	$ 252,339,100	$ 503,585,430	$ 755,924,530
1969	$ 266,644,300	$ 545,138,800	$ 811,783,100
1970	$ 286,282,180	$ 602,792,900	$ 889,075,080
1971	$ 295,425,670	$ 655,015,080	$ 950,490,750
1972	$ 303,830,450	$ 702,371,970	$1,006,202,420
1973	$ 317,369,130	$ 760,620,780	$1,077,971,910
1974	$ 332,392,690	$ 827,147,280	$1,159,539,960
1975*	$ 807,018,330	$ 870,698,560	$1,677,716,890
1976	$ 828,410,960	$ 926,439,578	$1,754,850,538
1977	$ 845,232,260	$1,013,609,032	$1,858,841,290
1978	$ 885,633,110	$1,104,359,620	$1,989,992,730
1979	$ 899,610,850	$1,199,274,070	$2,098,884,920
1980	$ 931,119,730	$1,349,280,820	$2,280,400,550
1981	$ 997,545,370	$1,491,801,990	$2,489,347,360
1982	$1,034,755,020	$1,676,247,220	$2,711,002,240

* a new assessment base went into effect.

In addition to assessments that are directly subject to taxation, there is an additional assessment not subject to taxation amounting to approximately 20% of subject-to-taxation assessment. Varying amounts of grant monies are paid to the City by the owners of these properties in lieu of taxes, mainly the provincial and federal governments and their agencies, as well as Canadian Pacific.

BASIS OF ASSESSMENT

Land is assessed at 65% of its 1972 market value.

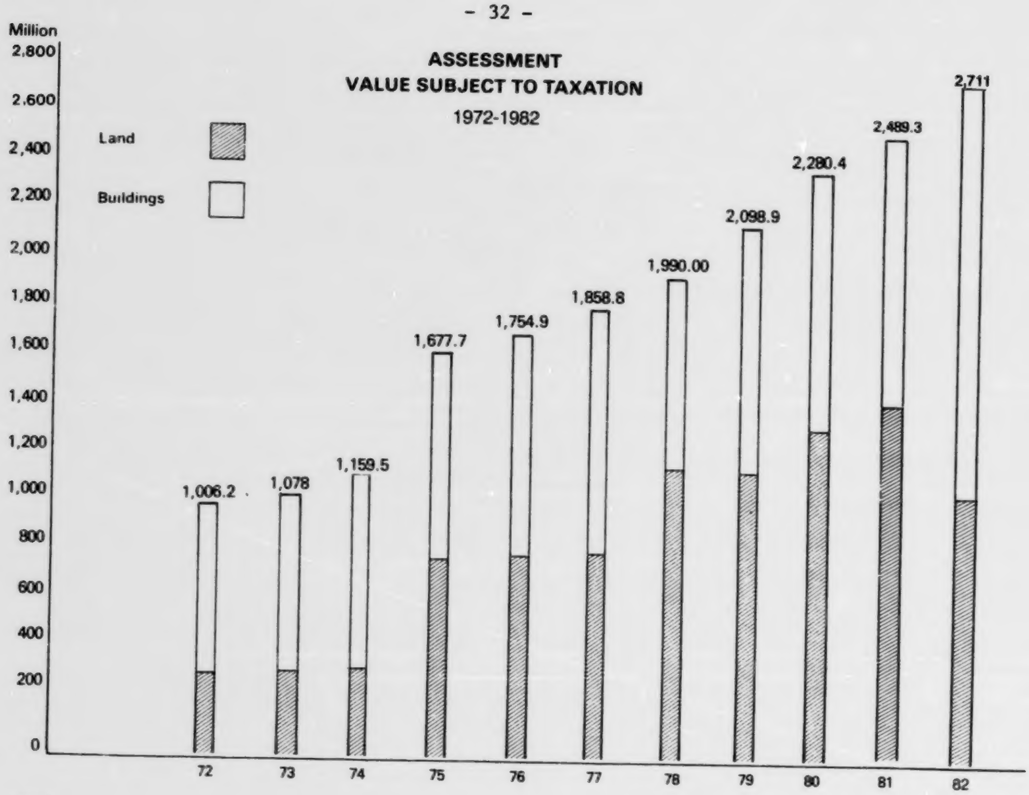
Buildings are assessed at 45% of their 1963 replacement value depreciated to 1974.

Major re-assessments are required by law once every eight years. The next re-assessment for Calgary is scheduled for 1983. Land will be based on 65% of 1981 market values, buildings will be based on 65% of 1981 replacement cost with depreciations in 1981.

YEAR	MILL RATE FOR ALL LAND & IMPROVEMENTS
1967	53.00
1968	60.60
1969	65.60
1970	59.00
1971	64.50
1972	68.60
1973	68.90

	RESIDENTIAL		
YEAR	SINGLE FAMILY	OTHER	NON-RESIDENTIAL
1974*	53.90	60.63	87.53
1975	50.84	54.26	78.55
1976	55.73	55.73	85.20
1977	59.28	59.28	91.45
1978	63.23	63.23	98.81
1979	62.97	62.97	98.70
1980	68.69	68.69	105.65
1981	82.36	82.36	125.57
1982	95.66	95.66	144.90

* Calgary has had a split mill rate since 1974.


Million
ASSESSMENT
VALUE SUBJECT TO TAXATION
1972-1982
Land
Buildings
2,800
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1,006.2
1,078
1,159.5
1,677.7
1,754.9
1,858.8
1,990.00
2,098.9
2,280.4
2,489.3
2,711
72
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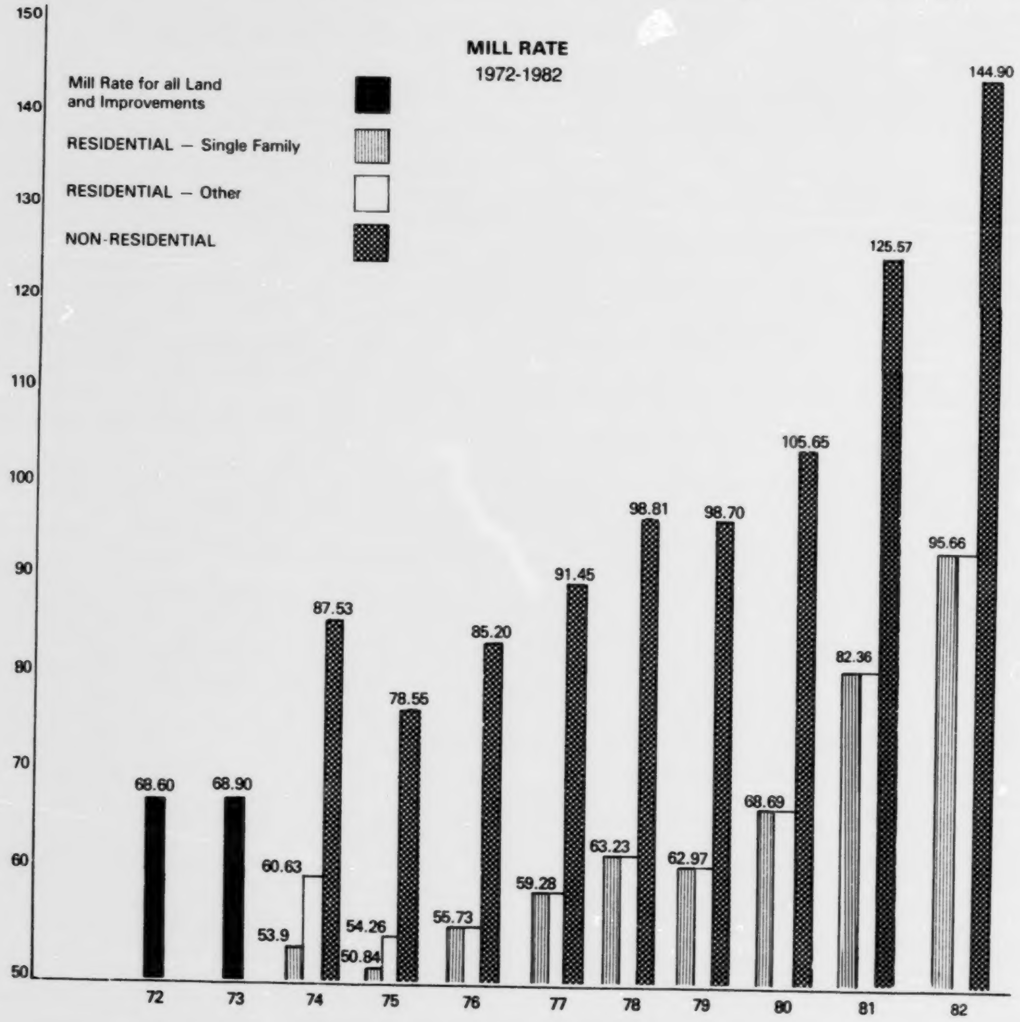
MILL RATE
1972-1982
Mill Rate for all Land and Improvements
RESIDENTIAL — Single Family
RESIDENTIAL — Other
NON-RESIDENTIAL
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
68.60
68.90
53.9
60.63
87.53
50.84
54.26
78.55
55.73
85.20
59.28
91.45
63.23
98.81
62.97
98.70
68.69
105.65
82.36
125.57
95.66
144.90
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82

The disbursements of the 1982 tax levy were allocated as follows:

		On Residential Property	On Non-Residential Property
MUNICIPAL			
(a)	General Debt Charges	31.4452	31.4452
(b)	Contribution to Mill Rate Stabilization Fund	.4578	.4578
(c)	Ordinary Municipal Expense	16.4439	36.4291
(d)	The Recreation Development Act, Section 8, and The Municpal Government Act, Section 207 (3)	Nil	Nil
(e)	Hospital Districts' Requisition	Nil	Nil
(f)	The Alberta Planning Fund	.0992	.0992
(g)	Library	3.2139	3.2139
Subtotal MUNICIPAL PORTION		51.6600	71.6452
EDUCATION			
(h)	Provincial School Foundation Program	Nil	29.2548
(i)	Calgary Catholic Board of Education and Calgary Board of Education Supplementary Requisitions	44.0000	44.0000
Subtotal EDUCATION PORTION		44.0000	73.2548
TOTAL		95.6600	144.9000

Tax Arrears

1981 Property Tax Levy: $256,298,000

Amount Collected as of December 31, 1981: 93.8%

Total Accumulated Property & Business Tax Arrears, December 31, 1981: $23,712,000

Total Debenture Debt as of December 31, 1981: $910,565,000

Per Capita Debentue Debt as of December 31, 1981: $1,538.49

Business Assessment & Tax

All businesses, trades and professions are assessed each year for a sum equal to the full annual rental value of their business premises, whether land or buildings or both. The tax rate on all businesses was 15.73% of assessed rental value in 1982.

TAX COMPARISONS: CALGARY WITH OTHER CANADIAN CENTRES

PROPERTY TAXES

Despite the 16% increase in Calgary's 1982 property taxes, (more than 13% of which is due to inflation), Calgarians continue to pay one of the lowest property taxes in Canada. This situation is expected to continue as the fiscal position of the Government of Alberta continues to remain stronger than that of any other provincial government. The Government of Alberta continues to provide massive financial support in increasing volumes to Alberta municipal governments for municipal services. Provincial assistance in fiscal year 1982-83 will be a third higher than it was in fiscal year 1981-82. This will ensure that Calgarians will continue to enjoy their advantageous municipal tax position in the future despite the heavy capital requirements that rapid economic growth has imposed on the City of Calgary.

An October 1981 Royal Trust survey of representative 1100-1200 square foot homes across Canada has come up with the following average taxes in 1981.

METROPOLITAN AREA	TAXES
Calgary (South West)	$ 650
Edmonton (Rio Terrace)	$ 660
Sherwood Park (Edmonton)	$ 550
Red Deer	$ 680
North Vancouver	$1,150
Richmond (Vancouver)	$ 900
Victoria	$ 950
Regina	$ 950
Saskatoon	$ 700
Winnipeg (North Kildonan)	$ 920
Windsor	$1,200
Ottawa	$1,245
Hull	$ 900*
Toronto (Scarborough)	$ 875
Montreal (Pointe Claire)	$ 950*
Quebec City (Ste Foy)	$1,420*
Halifax	$ 840
St. John, N.B.	$ 500
St. John's, Nfld.	$ 420

* Lot servicing costs are recovered through taxation.

PROVINCIAL TAXES

1982 budgets of Provincial Governments across Canada once again contained hefty tax increases, except for Alberta. The result has given Albertans an even better tax break than they enjoyed before. Alberta continues to be the only province without a sales tax and only one of two provinces without a provincial gasoline tax. Provincial personal income taxes, liquor taxes, tobacco taxes and motor vehicle registration fees continue to be the lowest in Canada. Corporate tax rates, especially for small business, remain well below that for other provinces.

A taxpayer profile, prepared by The Provincial Treasurer, the Hon. Lou Hyndman, shows that in Alberta, a married man with two dependent children, making an income of $30,000 a year with a set life style, pays the least in provincial taxes.

This comparison is reproduced here for your information.

A COMPARISON OF TAXES BY PROVINCE

Table shows the different provincial tax burdens faced by a hypothetical taxpayer who earns $30,000 a year, supports a spouse and two young children, purchases 2,820 litres (620 gallons) of gasoline, consumes $7,425 in sales-taxable goods and services and smokes 270 packs of cigarettes (25 to the pack) and pays his own health insurance premiums:

PROVINCE	PROVINCIAL INCOME TAX	RETAIL SALES TAX	GASOLINE TAX	TOBACCO TAX	MEDICAL PREMIUMS	TOTAL PROVINCIAL TAXES	NET FAMILY INCOME AFTER PROVINCIAL TAXES
British Columbia	1,654	$ 446	$ 173	$ 92	$ 345	$ 2,710	$ 27,290
Alberta	$ 1,447	--	--	$ 22	$ 228	$ 1,697	$ 28,303
Saskatchewan	$ 1,917	$ 371	$ 180	$ 89	--	$ 2,557	$ 27,443
Manitoba	$ 2,030	$ 371	$ 161	$ 94	--	$ 2,656	$ 27,344
Ontario	$ 1,804	$ 520	$ 178	$ 104	$ 552	$ 3,158	$ 26,842
Quebec	$ 3,350	$ 594	$ 333	$ 106	--	$ 4,383	$ 25,617
New Brunswick	$ 1,972	$ 594	$ 149	$ 92	--	$ 2,807	$ 27,193
Prince Edward Island	$ 1,974	$ 594	$ 206	$ 68	--	$ 2,842	$ 27,158
Nova Scotia	$ 1,974	$ 752	$ 132	$ 68	--	$ 2,926	$ 27,074
Newfoundland	$ 2,180	$ 817	$ 200	$ 169	--	$ 3,366	$ 26,634
Yukon	$ 1,616	--	$ 118	$ 108	$ 300	$ 2,142	$ 27,858
Northwest Territories	$ 1,616	--	$ 99	$ 81	--	$ 1,796	$ 28,204

Municipal Services

Glenmore Reservoir

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

STREETS AND ROADS

Efficient and ready access to different parts of the city, for people, goods and services, is a must if the city is to remain viable, not only from a business standpoint but also for the daily living requirements of its inhabitants.

Calgary possesses an enviable network of urban highways and streets that are constantly being extended to provide better access to all parts of the city.

The following is a statistical summary of streets and roads in Calgary:

TYPE	EXISTING AT END OF 1980		EXISTING AT END OF 1981	
	km	miles	km	miles
Paved Roads	2,541	1,579	2,668	1,658
Graded & Gravelled Roads	141	88	148	92
Oiled Roads	104	65	109	68
Unimproved Roads	30	19	32	20
Graded & Gravelled Lanes	1,117	691	1,168	726
Concrete Lanes	7	4	8	5
Paved Lanes	65	41	68	43
Concrete Walks	3,162	1,965	3,320	2,063
Asphalt Walks	65	41	68	43
Curbs & Gutters	4,962	3,083	5,210	3,237

Capital expenditures by the City on streets and roads once again exceeded $100 million in 1981, totalling $118,542,000.

MAJOR PROJECTS

a) Major Programs Started in 1981

1. 17 Avenue S.E. - 52 Street S.E. to 68 Street S.E.
2. 34 Avenue S.E. - 28 Street S.E. to 36 Street S.E.
3. 36 Street N.E. - McKnight Boulevard to 39 Avenue N.E. and Sunridge Way to Trans Canada Highway.
4. Anderson Road - 14 Street S.W. to 24 Street S.W.
5. Barlow Trail/32 Avenue N.E. Channelization.
6. Crowchild Trail - 17 Avenue S.W. to 38 Avenue S.W.

MAJOR PROJECTS, Cont'd.

7. Heritage Drive/Elbow Drive and Southland Drive/ Elbow Drive Channelization.
8. Inglewood Industrial Access Road.
9. Macleod Trail Widening - 58 Avenue South to 61 Avenue South.
10. McKnight Boulevard - Barlow Trail to 36 Street N.E. (North Carriageway).
11. Memorial Drive - 8 Street N. E. to Deerfoot Trail.
12. Ogden Road - 17 "A" Street S.E. to Millican Road - roadworks

b) Major Roadworks Facilities Opened to Traffic in 1981

1. 14 Street N.W./Kensington Road Channelization.
2. 33 Avenue S.W. - Crowchild Trail to Richmond Road.
3. 34 Avenue S.E. - 28 Street S.E. to 36 Street S.E.
4. 61 Avenue S.E. - Ogdendale Road to 29 Street S.E.
5. 62 Street S.W. - Coach Hill Road to Strathcona Drive.
6. Anderson Road - 14 Street S.W. to 24 Street S.W.
7. Bowness Road - 37 Street N.W. to Shaganappi Trail.
8. Glenmore Trail/Crowchild Trail Interchange
9. Glenmore Trail - Ogden Road to Barlow Trail S.E.
10. Heritage Drive/Elbow Drive Channelization.
11. Macleod Trail Widening - 58 Avenue South to 61 Avenue South.
12. McKnight Boulevard - 52 Street S.E. to 68 Street S.E.
13. Memorial Drive/Edmonton Trail Overpass.
14. Memorial Drive/Centre Street Underpass.

STREET CLEANING, SNOW & ICE CONTROL, STREET REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE

The following expenditures were made on the above items in 1980 and 1981:

	1980	1981
Street Repairs & Maintenance	$ 6,495,000	$ 7,982,000
Asphalt Surface Overlay	$ 2,226,500	$ 2,824,000
Snow and Ice Control	$ 6,256,000	$ 4,231,000
Street Cleaning	$ 3,169,600	$ 3,818,000
TOTAL	$18,147,100	$18,855,000

Street cleaning consists of two major operations, e.g.: spring cleaning to remove the dirt and sand dumped on city streets during the winter, and summer cleaning to sweep and flush streets during the summer.

Winter snow and ice conditions in Calgary are minor compared to most Canadian cities. However, when these are encountered, the response of City crews to plow, sand, salt and remove snow from city streets is prompt and well organized. Heavily-used thoroughfares and intersections are given first priority. City crews have a large inventory of equipment available from private contractors.

Permanent staff in this division consisted of 436 positions in 1981 with summer requirements about 50 percent higher.

WATER SYSTEM

The Calgary water system is a public utility owned and operated by the City of Calgary. It is established in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Government Act of Alberta.

Calgary receives its water supply from the Elbow and Bow Rivers which run through the city. The Glenmore Water Treatment Plant on the Elbow River and the Bearspaw Water Treatment Plant on the Bow River are licenced to operate in accordance with the Water Resources Act and Regulations administered by the Provincial Department of the Environment.

The two water-treatment plants have a total existing-rated capacity of 954 million litres or 210 million Imperial gallons per day (M.I.G.D.). In 1984 this rated capacity will be increased to 1,364 million litres (300 M.I.G.D.), with the completion of Stage 2 of the Bearspaw Water Treatment Plant at a cost of $64 million dollars. The projected plant capacity required for about 1994, assuming continuing growth for the city, will be 1,818 million litres (400 M.I.D.G) and can be accomplished by the development of Stage 3 of the Bearspaw Water Treatment Plant.

The quality of water from the Calgary water system is excellent. It is continuously sampled and tested to ensure that it meets the "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality 1978" issued by the Federal Department of

National Health and Welfare. There are other standards of water quality required by the Provincial Department of the Environment that relate to the chemical, physical and microbiological characteristics of the water.

Calgary's water system consists of 31 pressure zones resulting from the varying topography across the city. The major pressure zones have distribution storage reservoirs that are usually constructed on higher ground (wherever it is possible to do so) and the reservoirs float on the water system in the pressure zone. The reservoirs are made of reinforced concrete and are below the ground surface completely covered. The existing distribution storage is 445 million litres (98 million Imperial gallons) and it is proposed to increase the storage to approximately 614 million litres (135 million Imperial gallons) in about five years.

With a difference in elevation of 274 metres (900 feet) across the city, the water is boosted several times from the water treatment plants located near river level. In some areas pressure-reduced zones are necessary. There are presently 31 water booster pumping stations throughout the city with a total pumping capacity of 1,477 million litres (325 million Imperial gallons) per day.

Once every seven years a Fire Underwriters Survey is undertaken in Calgary by the Fire Underwriters Insurers' Advisory Organization. As a result of the most recent survey, their report of January 1980 states that the City of Calgary has improved from a Class 3 to a Class 2 fire insurance classification. This places Calgary among the most favourable fire insurance classifications in Canada along with Winnipeg, Toronto and Vancouver. There are no Class 1 cities in Canada.

The total water production for 1981 was 165,296 million litres (36,360 million Imperial gallons); revenues were $40,261,000; operating expenditures amounted to $35,155,000 and $22,772,000 were spent on capital works projects.

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THE CITY OF CALGARY
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

WATER RATES
JANUARY 1st, 1981

GENERAL SERVICE METERED WATER RATE

VOLUME (GALLONS)	RATE PER 1000 GALLONS		VOLUME (CUBIC METRES)	RATE PER CUBIC METRE	
	WITHIN CITY	OUTSIDE CITY		WITHIN CITY	OUTSIDE CITY
FIRST 5,000	$2.12	$2.40	FIRST 23	$0.4667	$0.5306
NEXT 5,000	$1.92	$2.21	NEXT 23	$0.4242	$0.4831
NEXT 20,000	$1.71	$1.96	NEXT 91	$0.3774	$0.4277
NEXT 30,000	$1.38	$1.59	NEXT 136	$0.3056	$0.3486
NEXT 90,000	$0.97	$1.08	NEXT 409	$0.2120	$0.2376
NEXT 350,000	$0.87	$1.00	NEXT 1,591	$0.1907	$0.2179
ALL OVER 500,000	$0.73	$0.82	ALL OVER 2,273	$0.1611	$0.1822

MINIMUM CHARGE ON GENERAL SERVICE WATER METERS

	WITHIN CITY	OUTSIDE CITY
5/8 Inch Meter (Incl. ½ Inch Service Line) Per Month	$ 10.57	$ 9.88
3/4 Inch Meter, Per Month	$ 11.64	$ 10.87
1 Inch Meter, Per Month	$ 13.83	$ 12.90
1½ Inch Meter, Per Month	$ 26.18	$ 24.46
2 Inch Meter, Per Month	$ 36.66	$ 34.22
3 Inch Meter, Per Month	$ 52.38	$ 48.90
4 Inch Meter, Per Month	$ 78.57	$ 73.35
6 Inch Meter, Per Month	$130.90	$122.22
8 Inch Meter, Per Month	$167.57	$156.47
10 Inch Meter, Per Month	$204.25	$190.72

RESIDENTIAL METERED WATER RATE

Gallons - Monthly Service Charge of $6.27 plus $1.10 per 1,000 gals. per month
Cubic Metres - Monthly Service Charge of $6.27 plus $0.2418 per cubic metre per month.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT RATE

Minimum monthly charge $9.44 per service.

Single Family Dwelling

$1.25 per thousand square feet of lot area, plus

$0.61 per thousand dollars of the undepreciated assessed value of the improvements as shown on the City's Assessment Department records.

Duplexes

Each unit of a duplex supplied by a separate unmetered water service pipe will be assessed at one-half the amount of the 'Single Family Dwelling' rate.

New Homes Not Yet Assessed

Will be charged on an interim rate of $2.49 per thousand square feet of lot area, or $9.44 minimum, whichever is greater.

PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE EQUIPMENT	RATE PER MONTH
Fire Service Pipes	
Service Pipe Size 4-inch and under	$18.02
Service Pipe Size over 4-inch and under 8-inch	$24.16
Service Pipe Size 8-inch and over	$28.57
Individual Hydrants each	$ 6.55

The water rates effective January 1, 1981, for the water utility are set out in the following schedule:

AVERAGE DAILY PER CAPITA WATER CONSUMPTION IN CALGARY 1964 - 1981

Year	Litres/Day (Gal)	Year	Litres/Day (Gal)	Year	Litres/Day (Gal)
1964	590 (130)	1970	676 (149)	1976	790 (174)
1965	580 (128)	1971	673 (148)	1977	761 (167)
1966	586 (129)	1972	659 (145)	1978	761 (167)
1967	649 (143)	1973	721 (159)	1979	820 (180)
1968	595 (131)	1974	742 (163)	1980	774 (170)
1969	692 (152)	1975	763 (168)	1981	754 (166)

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Type of System

Lift and gravity with 24 sanitary and 11 storm lift stations with capacities ranging from 6.3 to 914.8 litres (1.38 to 201 gallons) per second installed in areas of the city where they are needed.

Sewage Treatment Plants

Calgary operates two sewage treatment plants to provide treatment of its sewage prior to discharge to the Bow River.

(a) The Bonnybrook Plant is an air-activated sludge plant with primary and secondary treatment capacities of 295,400 m^3/d (10,431,896 ft^3/d) and 236,300 m^3/d (8,344,810 ft^3/d) respectively. Due to rapid growth of the city, expansion of the plant to an average capacity of 450,000 m^3/d (15,891,513 ft^3/d) is currently near the end of the design stage with plant start-up scheduled for 1984.

(b) The Fish Creek Plant is an oxygen-activated sludge plant with primary and secondary treatment capacities of 72,670 m^3/d (2,566,303 ft^3/d). Expansion of the plant to its present capacity was completed in May 1980. Average daily flows to the plant in 1980 reached 67,160 m^3/d (2,371,720 ft^3/d).

Storm & Sanitary Sewers

Calgary possesses an excellent network of storm and sanitary sewers. Where lines have become overloaded or too old, they are twinned or replaced.

By the end of 1981, these were the following sewer installations in the city:

Sanitary	2,565.4 km (1,594 miles)
Storm	1,999.3 km (1,242 miles)
Sewer Connections	162,963
Catch Basins	34,126

The construction of new sewer facilities in Calgary has proceeded at record rates over the last eight years. In 1981, the following additions were made:

Sanitary	101 km (63 miles)
Storm	96 km (60 miles)

Sewage Disposal

All normal sewage in the city is collected and treated, and the effluent is returned to the Bow River. Sewage that is hazardous and damaging is prohibited from being discharged into the sewage system. Special disposal facilities are provided by the City for such materials at its East Calgary sanitary landfill site. Tertiary treatment, which primarily entails the removal of phosphorus and nitrogen from effluent, is now carried out at both plants. Sludge thickening facilities were completed in 1981 to reduce pumping and digestion volumes which result in better plant process control.

Rates

Sewage treatment in Calgary is based on the user pay philosophy. Ordinary sewage charges have been 60% of the users' water bill since 1971, and this rate was increased to 75% of the water bill in 1981. Since these charges were first instituted in 1954, the rate has climbed as treatment requirements have become more stringent.

Industries are given direct incentives to improve their sewage through:

(a) A sewer service surcharge on overstrength, heavily-polluted sewage that is dumped into the city system.

(b) A rebate of up to 50% of this surcharge, paid to the City over a period of three years prior to the installation of treatment facilities at the plant, will be made toward the capital cost of these facilities by industrial plants paying these surcharges.

STORM SEWERS

Calgary operates a separate storm sewer system that has been continually extended and upgraded as required by urban expansion. The city is completely and adequately serviced by storm sewers. In addition, the City carries out river bank improvements to further minimize the danger of flooding in Calgary.

PEST, ANIMAL AND LITTER CONTROL

Calgary has extensive facilities and is well organized in this area. Stray pets, domestic animals, wildlife and pests are being impounded, destroyed or otherwise brought under control. Anti-litter campaigns are periodically conducted and anti-litter bylaws enforced to help keep Calgary clean.

GARBAGE

Residential

The City is responsible for all residential collection from single-family, condominiums, and fourplexes on a weekly basis.

Commerical and Industrial (Method of Collection)

By City crews, private sanitation contractors or company-owned vehicles, usually containerized or hand collected. The City provides service at no charge for one cubic yard/premise/week where hand collection is made.

For pickups of over a cubic yard, charges vary according to the volume (size of containers in the case of containerized pickup) and the distance to the disposal site.

Special Commercial & Industrial Collection

This service is available on contract from the City Sanitation Division or through private sanitation contractors.

Method of Disposal

Since 1968, when burning of garbage was prohibited, disposal has been restricted to a sophisticated landfill system.

Calgary has four sites for this purpose - three sanitary and one dry disposal site:

(1) Spy Hill Sanitary Landfill at 112 Avenue & 69 Street N.W.

(2) East Calgary Sanitary Landfill at 17 Avenue & 68 Stret S.E.

(3) Shepard Sanitary Landfill at 114 Avenue & 52 Street S.E.
(4) Ogden dry disposal at 95 Avenue & 24 Street S.E.

Clean dirt is accepted free of charge at these sites. However, a charge is made for accepting garbage.

The City of Calgary is the only operator of disposal sites in the city. Neighbouring communities within an extensive area around Calgary bring their garbage to these locations.

The Forest Lawn area has the city's most sophisticated disposal site. Filling starts 6 metres (20 feet) below ground level, is continually packed and interspersed with clean dirt to a height of 46 metres (150 feet) above ground level. There is also chemical waste disposal and animal burial undertaken at the site. When the Forest Lawn site reaches capacity it will be reworked to become a public recreation area.

All sites in the city are adequate for 25 years and are well located, making garbage collection and disposal efficient and economical.

ELECTRIC POWER SOURCES

Source

The City of Calgary Electric System is the second largest electrical utility in Alberta. It distributes electric power within the city and a portion of the adjacent municipalities of Foothills and Rockyview--an area of 702 sq. km. (271 sq. mi.), as of Dec. 31, 1981. This power is purchased from TransAlta Utilities Corporation, which generates about two-thirds of the electric energy requirements of Alberta. Net fixed assets of the City Electric System have now reached $145 million.

Availability

Over 80% of TransAlta Utilities' electric supply comes from thermal coal, the balance from hydro. The abundance of low-cost coal reserves in Alberta ensures an excellent long-term supply of electricity to Calgary at reasonable prices. Since the use of natural gas or oil for electric power generation has not yet been a factor in Calgary's electrical supply, the City is not facing the problem of imposing the large rate increases that other centres are confronting.

Nominal System Voltages Used (60 cycles AC)

SECONDARY VOLTAGES

120 Volts	1 phase	2 wire
120/240 Volts	1 phase	3 wire
120/208Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
277/480Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
347/600Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire

PRIMARY UTILITY OPERATING VOLTAGES

2400/4160Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
7620/13200Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
14400/24940Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
69000Y Volts	3 phase	3 wire

The City of Calgary Electric System will provide information on the availability of any particular voltage and conditions of supply in a specific location on request.

ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

YEAR	KILOWATT HOURS
1940	89,839,000
1945	123,639,840
1950	189,821,040
1955	333,500,440
1960	650,397,600
1965	1,073,196,000
1970	1,899,624,000
1972	2,320,965,000
1973	2,518,620,000
1974	2,734,665,000
1975	2,983,416,000
1976	3,136,310,000
1977	3,365,306,000
1978	3,643,211,000
1979	3,943,388,000
1980	4,325,142,000
1981	4,705,745,000

Electric services as of December 31, 1981 (Total Number)

Residential	204,611
Non Residential	21,541
Temporary	4,681
TOTAL	230,833

Interruption of Service

Nominal and of no significance

Rates (July 1, 1982)

Residential: $5.95 per service per month (no kw.h), plus 4.10¢ per kw.h.

Minimum Charge: $5.95 per service per month.

General

(a) Less than 7,000 kw.h per month
First 200 kw.h per month @ 14.55¢/kw.h
Next 800 kw.h per month @ 8.55¢/kw.h
All additional kw.h per month @ 6.95¢/kw.h

Minimum Charge: the greater of $8.25 per service per month or $6.06 per KVA of measured or estimated demand.

(b) Greater than 7,000 kw.h per month:
First 3,500 kw.h per month @ 7.75¢/kw.h
Next * 100 kw.h per KVA per month @ 6.95¢/kw.h
Next * 100 kw.h per KVA per month @ 3.65¢/kw.h
Next 100,000 kw.h per month 2.45¢/kw.h
All additional kw.h per month @ 1.95¢/kw.h

* kw.h in these blocks are calculated as KVA of billing demand multiplied by 100.

Minimum Charge: the greater of $6.05 per month per KVA of billing demand except as otherwise provided for.

THE CITY OF CALGARY
ELECTRIC SYSTEM
ELECTRICITY RATES

"Sunshine City of the Foothills"

Calgary
ALBERTA

City of Calgary Electric System

The City of Calgary Electric System is Canada's sixth largest Municipal Electric Utility, having a net capital investment in excess of $121,000,000.00 and serving an area in excess of 684 square km which includes the City of Calgary and adjacent portions of the municipalities of Foothills and Rockyview.

Please direct all enquiries:

For account information to The City of Calgary Utility Customer Accounting Division, 323 - 7 Avenue S.E., P.O. Box 2100, Calgary T2P 2M5, Phone 233-2121

For information concerning service voltages, conditions of supply and rates for non-standard load characteristics to The City of Calgary Electric System, 2808 Spiller Road S.E., P.O. Box 2100, Calgary, T2P 2M5, Phone 268-2923.

ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION –

1940	89,839,000 kilowatt hours.
1945	128,639,840 kilowatt hours.
1950	189,821,040 kilowatt hours.
1955	333,500,440 kilowatt hours.
1960	650,397,600 kilowatt hours.
1965	1,073,196,000 kilowatt hours.
1970	1,899,624,000 kilowatt hours.
1975	2,983,416,000 kilowatt hours.
1978	3,643,211,000 kilowatt hours.
1979	3,943,388,000 kilowatt hours.
1980	4,325,142,000 kilowatt hours.
1981	4,705,745,000 kilowatt hours.

NUMBER OF ELECTRIC SERVICES AS AT DEC. 31, 1981

Residential	204,611
Non-Residential	26,222
Total services	230,833

NOMINAL SYSTEM VOLTAGES USED BY THE
CITY OF CALGARY ELECTRIC SYSTEM–(60 cycles AC)

Secondary Voltages

120 Volts	1 phase	2 wire
120/240 Volts	1 phase	3 wire
120/208Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
277/480Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
347/600Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire

Primary Utility Operating Voltages

2400/4160Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
7620/13200Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
14400/24940Y Volts	3 phase	4 wire
69000 Y Volts	3 phase	3 wire

Information regarding the availability of any particular voltage in a specific location will be provided on request.

RESIDENTIAL RATE

$5.95 per service per month plus 4.10¢ per kilowatt hour. Minimum charge - $5.95 per service per month.

THE GENERAL SERVICE ENERGY RATE

Applicable: To metered services where energy consumption is less than 7,000 kW.h per month

First 200 kW.h per month @ 14.55 cents per kW.h
Next 800 kW.h per month @ 8.55 cents per kW.h
All additional kW.h per month @ 6.95 cents per kW.h

Minimum Charge: The greater of $8.25 per service per month or $6.05 per kV.A. of measured or estimated demand.

THE GENERAL SERVICE DEMAND - ENERGY RATE

Applicable: To demand-energy metered services where energy consumption is greater than 7,000 kW.h per month.

First	3,500 kW.h per month	@ 7.75 cents per kW.h
Next*	100 kW.h per kV.A. per month	@ 6.95 cents per kW.h
Next*	100 kW.h per kV.A. per month	@ 3.65 cents per kW.h
Next	100,000 kW.h per month	@ 2.45 cents per kW.h
All additional kW.h per month		@ 1.95 cents per kW.h

*kW.h in these blocks are calculated as kV.A. of billing demand multiplied by 100.

Minimum Charge: $6.05 per month per kV.A. of billing demand except as otherwise provided for.

DETERMINATION OF DEMAND

Standard billing demand shall be the greater of:

(a) The previous "winter peak demand" kV.A.

(b) The highest kV.A. demand established since the previous annual re-set date for the demand meter, which normally occurs not later than November 30th of each year.

(c) 35 kV.A. or such higher value as otherwise provided for.

A modified determination of billing demand shall be applicable where a substantial amount of "off-peak" electrically driven refrigerated air conditioning is being utilized.

Demand is within the scope of customer's control and is directly related to the degree of loading and the power factor characteristics of the service.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL RATE (High load factor)

Information regarding large industrial power requirements in designated industrial areas and for special applications having non-standard load characteristics, will be provided on request.

METERING

Secondary voltage metering is standard except on loads in excess of 3000 kV.A. in the network area. Where technically desirable, primary voltage metering is available to industrial customers with more than 500 kV.A. of demand load in designated industrial areas, by special permission for specific installations.

July 1, 1982

NATURAL GAS

Source

The City of Calgary finds itself in the fortuitous position of being surrounded by natural gas fields. Because of this, and because of the Provincial Government's rebate on natural gas costs, long-term natural gas supplies to this city will be both plentiful and less expensive than other cities. All gas requirements, domestic, commercial and industrial can be met in Calgary, even during maximum use periods. In addition to the City's supply of gas from nearby wells and pipelines, the system is boosted by storage fields that are repressured in off-peak periods for use during periods of heavy demand. Other sources of supply delivered to Calgary are received at Turner Valley, Jumping Pound, Okotoks, Foremost, Granum, Taber, Fincastle and Coaldale.

Supplier

Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited, Head Office, 909 - 11 Ave. S.W. Calgary, T2R 1L8, incorporated in 1911.

Distribution

In addition to the cities of Calgary and Lethbridge, Canadian Western served 112 other communities in Southern Alberta through a network of 14,095 km. (8,758 miles) of pipelines. In 1971, the company served 97 communities with 7,284 km. (4,526 miles) of pipelines.

Energy Rating

Approximately 38.6 MJ's per cubic meter with a specific gravity averaging 0.595 (at 101.325 kilopascals and 15°C or 59°F).

TJ - Terra Joule = 1,000,000 million Joules
GJ - Giga Joule = 1,000 million Joules
MJ - Mega Joule = 1,000 Joules

Joule is a metric measure of energy. Approximate conversion to volume measure - 1,055 Joules = 1 British Thermal Unit (BTU); 1,000 BTU's = 1 cubic foot.

Interruption of Service

None.

Sales

150,546,000 GJ in 1981, with a maximum daily demand of 831,000 GJ.

Customers

In 1981, the company served 259,120 customers compared with 141,611 in 1971. In this ten-year period, natural gas sales rose from 88.4 TJ to 150.6 TJ. The 1981 customers were made up as follows:

Residential	235,934
Commercial	22,923
Industrial	182
Irrigation	28
Gas Alberta	52
Sales to Northern Util. Ltd.	1
TOTAL	259,120

NATURAL GAS COSTS IN CALGARY

(Based on Rates effective September 1, 1982)

(a) Average Residential Account

Assuming average consumption of 200 GJ's per year, annual natural gas costs will be:

Fixed charge: $9.50 x 12	$ 114.00
Charge for natural gas use: 200 GJ's x $2.957/GJ	591.40
Sub Total	705.40
Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (2.65%)	-18.69
Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%)	+78.37
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	$ 765.08

(b) Small Commercial Account

Assuming consumption of 5,000 GJ's per year, annual natural gas cost will be:

Fixed charge: $9.50 x 12	$ 114.00
Charge for natural gas use: 5,000 GJ's x $2.957/GJ	14,785.00
Sub Total	14,899.00
Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (2.65%)	-394.82
Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%)	+1,655.28
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	$16,159.46

(c) Large Commercial Account

Assuming consumption of 15,000 GJ's per year, annual natural gas cost will be:

Fixed charge $125.00 x 12	$ 1,500.00
Charge for natural gas use: 15,000 GJ's x $2.75/GJ	41,250.00
Sub Total	42,750.00
Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (1.6%)	-684.00
Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%)	+4,749.53
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	$46,815.53

(d) Industrial Account (where 40% of annual consumption is between May 1 and October 31)

Fixed Charge: $125.00 x 12	$ 1,500.00
Demand charge say 70 GJ's x 5.50/GJ x 12	4,620.00
Charge for natural gas use: 15,000 GJ's x $2.493	37,395.00
Sub Total	$43,515.00
Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (1.05%)	-456.91
Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%)	+4,834.52
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	$47,892.61

For further information, please call Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited, Marketing Department (403) 245-7740.

*NOTE: Income tax rebate subject to change.

TRAFFIC EDUCA
P

Police Constable Reviewing School Patrol

POLICE SERVICES

Most police services in Calgary are performed by the City's own extensive Police Department. The rest is handled by the less visible, but equally important, Calgary detachment of the RCMP. While personal security, the safety of property and the maintenance of law and order in Calgary is of high quality, violence and crime are increasing and greater attention is being paid to these problems. Crime prevention and a reduction in the crime rate is vitally important to the economic health and the quality of life in this city.

CALGARY POLICE SERVICE

Type of System

Zone policing is a system which divides the city into five districts, each containing several zones. Each district is commanded by an Inspector, and a Sergeant supervises each zone. Separate offices have been established in each district. The aim of this decentralized system is to provide policing on a regional basis and to promote better communication between citizens and police in a familiar setting at the community level.

The entire system is coordinated by the Chief of Police and his staff, while general policy direction is the responsibility of the Police Commission which is appointed by City Council.

Size of Force

As of December 31, 1981, the authorized strength of the Police Service was:

Sworn Personnel	1,156
Civilian Staff	282
TOTAL	1,438

Vehicles:	
Cars, Trucks and Vans	387
Motorcycles & 3-Wheelers	37
Other	12
TOTAL	436

Computerization

The Police Service has computerized its information system, and in 1980 added traffic accident information to the system. The data retrieved is used extensively by field officers for selective enforcement and by the traffic analyst to support the ongoing traffic safety program.

Computerization of criminal case files aids field personnel in investigations by quickly providing accurate information.

Staff Development

Calgary's Police Service has an extensive program of training for new recruits, and an ongoing program of fitness and training for seasoned members of the service.

The programs are designed to give the Police Service a greater degree of professionalism and capability in meeting present-day situations where violence, stress and complex relationships confront peace officers with increasing frequency in the discharge of their duties.

In-service courses are being constantly evaluated and expanded to better assist members of the Police Service in the development of their individual skills and professional image.

Recruits are now being trained at new staff development facilities opened in 1982 in Mayland Park.

Ratio of Police to Population

The present policy is to maintain a ratio of one police officer for every 525 citizens. Out of 1,156 sworn personnel, approximately half of them are in uniform on street duty.

Crime Statistics

Year	Crime Rate per 1,000 pop.	Motor Vehicle Accident Rate per 1,000 pop.
1975	89.7	40.3
1976	85.7	33.7
1977	81.7	36.8
1978	74.0	40.8
1979	82.8	46.9
1980	91.1	58.0
1981	73.4	56.3

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE:

Relation to Calgary's Development

Historically, the RCMP has played a vital role in Calgary's growth ever since its organization in 1873, as the North West Mounted Police (NWMP). Following their first march west in the summer of 1874, and the establishment of Fort Calgary in 1885, the (NWMP) RCMP have maintained an important continuous presence in Calgary. Throughout the years, they have adapted their services to meet the growing needs of a centre that has expanded rapidly in size and economic complexity.

Along with this city's evolvement as a major national and international centre, the importance of RCMP services to Calgary has increased as criminal problems falling entirely within their jurisdiction become more numerous and complex.

Present Status

The RCMP is the only federal police service and is responsible for the enforcement of all federal laws. In Alberta, the RCMP serves as provincial police, as is the case in all provinces except Ontario and Quebec. In this role, they enforce provincial statutes as well as the Criminal Code of Canada.

The headquarters for the RCMP is located at Ottawa where it is directed by a Commissioner under the control of Canada's Solicitor General. The Force is divided into divisions, which generally embrace an entire province. Alberta's Divisonal Headquarters are situated in the provincial capital of Edmonton. These divisions are further subdivided into subdivisions and detachments. Calgary is headquarters for an RCMP subdivision.

Personnel for the RCMP are carefully selected and highly trained. Powerful support to the regular staff is provided by a large number of specialists working with sophisticated crime prevention and detection facilities. Through INTERPOL the RCMP communicates with police organizations around the world working against international criminals, subversives, agents of hostile foreign powers and terrorist groups. In total the RCMP today is an ultra-modern, highly efficient organized police service that is second to none anywhere in the world.

Calgary Subdivision

This subdivision, headquartered at 920 - 16th Avenue N.E., covers an area which includes Lake Louise to the west of Calgary, Oyen and Brooks to the east, Crossfield to the north and High River to the south. It falls under the direct jurisdiction of Division Headquarters located at Edmonton and National Headquarters in Ottawa.

Size of Force

Total staff as of August 23, 1982, was 424 made up as follows:

Police Officers	6
Regular Members	303
Special Constables	50
Civilian Specialists	22
TOTAL	381
Civilians	43
TOTAL	424

Equipment

Total RCMP equipment in Calgary has reached 153 vehicles composed of cars, vans, a jet boat and a fixed-wing light aircraft. Additional equipment such as the mobile detachment unit, helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft are readily available to RCMP personnel in Calgary whenever the need arises.

Computerization

The Calgary subdivision is linked by a high-speed computer terminal with the RCMP data center in Ottawa for rapid updating and retrieval of police information.

Responsibility

Today's criminal element is highly mobile and often connected with crimes committed in other areas of the country involving various violations of federal and provincial laws. These fall outside the jurisdiction of the Municipal Calgary City Police and have to be looked after by the RCMP.

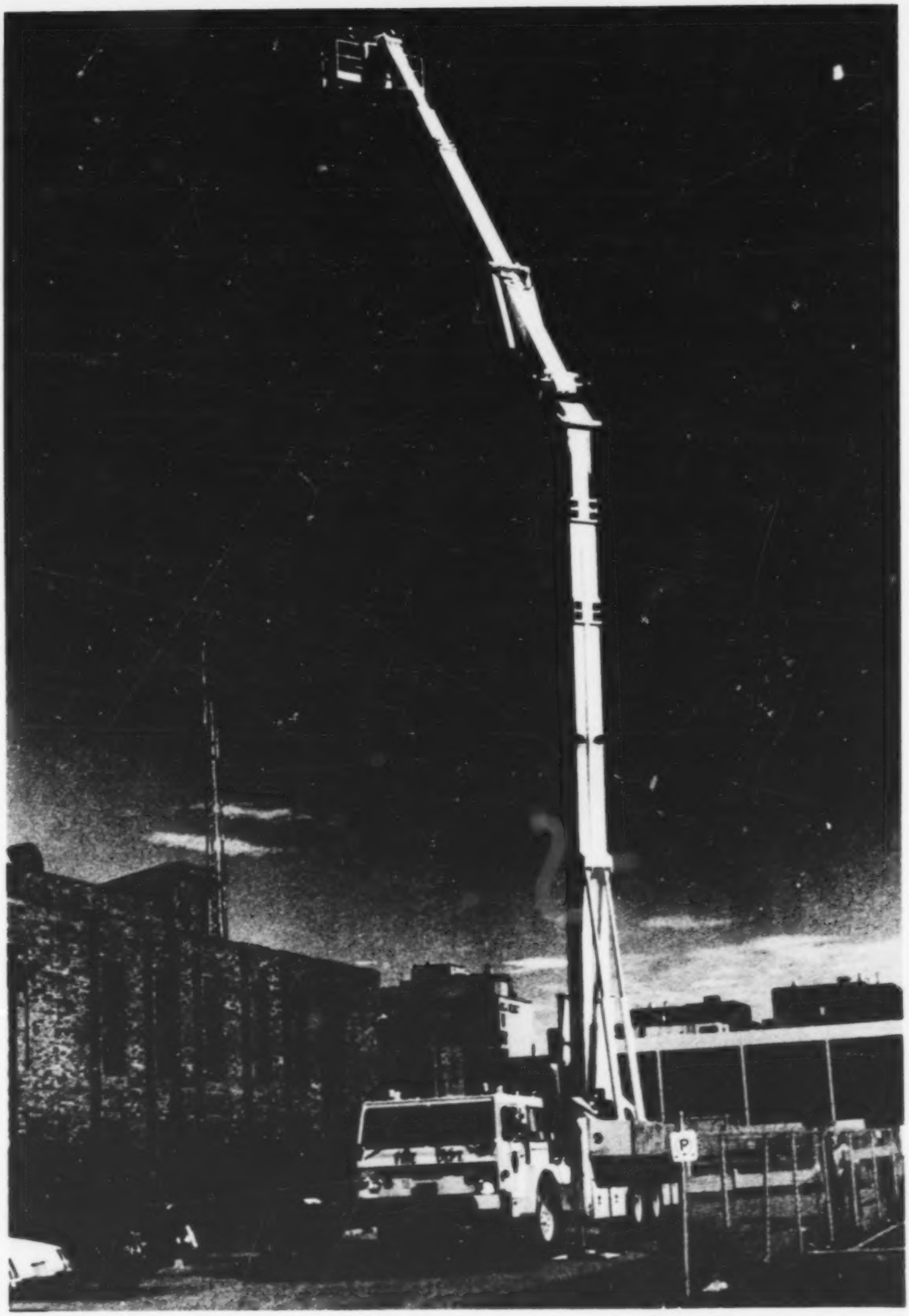
The Calgary subdivision of the RCMP is divided into 18 detachments to carry out its responsibilites. Following are some of the more important functions undertaken:

(1) Commercial crime investigations.
(2) Drug control.
(3) Customs and excise tax enforcement.
(4) Plain clothes investigation.
(5) Anti-subversive security.
(6) Intelligence services.
(7) Assistance to other RCMP detachments.
(8) Court appearances, preparation of evidence and citizenship court.
(9) Airport security.
(10) Immigration and passport.
(11) Escort of prisoners and suspects.
(12) Liaison between police personnel and departments.
(13) Telecommunications.
(14) Identification.
(15) Sarcee Indian Reserve policing.
(16) Crime prevention and community relations.
(17) Staffing and personnel.

Crime Statistics, Calgary Subdivision

An expanding population and a growing incidence of crime have combined to increase the workload of the Calgary Subdivision. Since 1974, statistics by subdivision became available and the following number of offences were investigated by RCMP officers in the Calgary Subdivision:

YEAR	Criminal Code	Provincial Statutes	Federal Statutes
1974	5,314	4,756	1,584
1975	6,383	6,665	2,003
1976	7,103	7,556	3,467
1977	8,484	8,789	4,060
1978	8,222	9,866	4,001
1979	9,063	11,984	4,227
1980	10,118	12,470	4,368
1981	10,208	13,110	3,959



Firebird 150

FIRE PROTECTION

Fire protection services in Calgary have kept pace with the growth and development of the city and have been extended into new areas achieving a high level of sophistication.

The fire loss experience of this city over the past five years has been very satisfactory. Taking into consideration the effect of inflation on property values in the city and the high levels of new construction, actual fire losses are down in terms of the percentage of total property values.

The following table outlines Calgary's fire losses:

1974	$ 5,848,853
1975	$ 6,419,566
1976	$ 9,279,246
1977	$12,670,685
1978	$12,154,745
1979	$ 9,430,772
1980*	$13,170,770
1981	$19,647,389

* Includes one fire at Airport - estimate dollar loss $7,300,000.

Personnel

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Administration	4	4	5	6	7
Administration Services	18	23	29	32	39
Firefighting	740	799	848	873	923
Ambulance Services	105	110	130	145	159
Fire Prevention	28	36	36	36	37
Fire Training	6	6	7	7	8
Hazardous Materials				4	4
Communications	24	25	28	28	28
Mechanical Services	8	8	8	11	10
Calgary Disaster Services	3	3	2	3	2
TOTAL	936	1,014	1,093	1,145	1,217

Fire Division

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Pumpers	28	28	29	33	34
Aerials	11	9	12	12	14
Special Equipment & Rescue Units	9*	8*	7	7	11
Tankers	4	4	5	5	5
Boats and Trailers	2	2	2	3	5
Service Vehicles	17	21	24	30	32
Antique Pump	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	73	74	81	92	103
Ambulance Division					
Ambulances	15	18	16	25	28
GRAND TOTAL (equipment)	88	92	97	117	131

* Includes one special hazards unit in 1977 and two in 1978.

Fire Prevention and Investigation

In 1951, Calgary's fire department established a Fire Prevention Bureau to reduce the incidence of fire in the city. Over the past 25 years this bureau, manned by five inspectors, has been highly successful in:

(a) Inspecting plans prior to the construction of all new buildings except single-family residences and duplexes.

(b) Inspections and enforcement of fire regulations in existing buildings.

(c) Investigation of fires where deaths have occurred and where arson is suspected. There are now two fire investigation teams with a fire inspector assigned to each unit.

(d) Programs of education and public awareness of fire safety and fire prevention at home and at work.

Disaster and Emergency Services

The Calgary Fire Department operates the Disaster Services Agency as outlined in the Disaster Services Act of the Province of Alberta. The Fire Chief is the director of this agency with a coordinator to assist in operating it.

The Calgary Fire Department communications centre receives alarms through the "911" Emergency Switchboard and dispatches emergency equipment when life and property are endangered. It also maintains and installs allied communications equipment for emergency services in the City of Calgary. All emergency alarms for police, fire, ambulance, poisonings, and medical assistance are received at the "911" Emergency Switchboard. These alarms are then transferred to the various agencies for dispatching. Fire and ambulance emergencies and ambulance transfer dispatching requirements are carried out by the Fire Department communications centre.

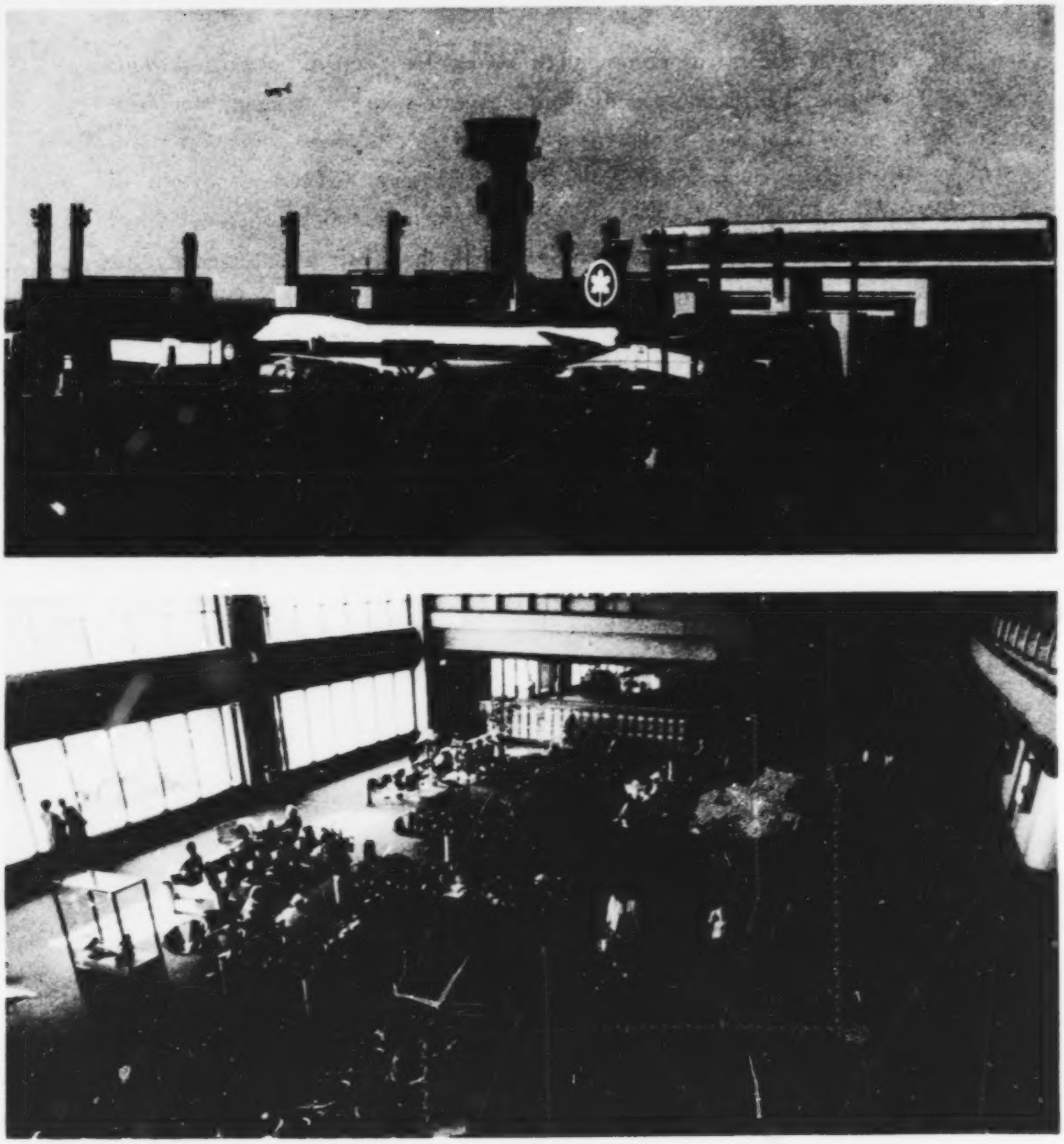
Calls handled through the "911" emergency switchboard have increased over the past years as shown in the table below:

Year	Calls
1976	87,713
1977	93,803
1978	100,153
1979	103,603
1980	119,154
1981	129,421

Insurance Classification

The Calgary Fire Department has a Class "2" rating.

Transportation



Calgary International Airport

TRANSPORTATION

AIR SERVICES - MCCALL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Calgary has one of the best and largest airport facilities in Canada located just 12 kilometers (7.5 miles) from the central business district connected by a high-capacity access road. The new $130 million terminal provides Calgary with a very substantial increase in capacity to handle the rapidly-growing volumes of passenger and freight traffic this city is experiencing. It also greatly increased the quality and the speed of services which enhances the attractiveness of Calgary as a business air travel center.

The new terminal increases the air traffic capacity from 10 aircraft parking positions to 22. Car parking facilities are substantially enlarged and the movement of passengers within the terminal is facilitated through the installation of escalators. The physical size of the building is 55,760 metres square (600,215 ft^2). Hotel accommodation is being provided at the terminal by the new $16 million CP Hotel, Chateau Airport, which was opened in July, 1979.

The circular design of the new terminal provides for easy future expansion. Extensions can be made along both ends of the building in a circular arrangement encompassing the six level parking structure, the service building and the hotel. The terminal is located in between the present and planned future runway systems at the airport.

The airport has three hard-surfaced runways at an elevation of 1,084.2 meters (3,557 ft). Long-range planning has protected the airport from urban encroachment by preventing development near runway approaches. Ownership of the Calgary Airport rests with the Ministry of Transport.

Runway #1	16-34	3,863.3m x 61m	12,675' x 200'	(N-S)
Runway #2	10-28	2,438.4m x 61m	8,000' x 200'	(NW-SE)
Runway #3	07-25	1,889.8m x 61m	6,200' x 200'	(E-W)

In addition to the new terminal, there are ten hangars, five of recent construction, plus the old terminal building (originally built in 1956 with some quite recent additions) which can be made available for other uses. These buildings provide excellent facilities for company-owned aircraft, aircraft maintenance and a wide variety of aviation companies.

There is a flight kitchen west of the old terminal building and two new flight kitchens south of the new terminal.

Communications & Weather Services

The Ministry of Transport provides complete round-the-clock ground-to-air communications including weather information.

Airport Lighting

Lighting to meet all conditions possible is installed.

Navigational Aids

A complete aircraft movement facility with air traffic control, instrument landing system and precision approach radar is in place to ensure full all-weather operation of the airport.

Customs Service

Complete customs services are in operation 24 hours daily. A duty-free shop is part of the retail facilities of the new terminal building.

Primary Airlines Using Airport

Airlines	Country
Air Canada	Canada
Big Sky Airlines	U.S.A.
CP Air	Canada
Lufthansa (May 1983)	Germany
Pacific Western Airlines Ltd.	Canada
Republic Airlines	U.S.A.
Time Air Ltd.	Canada
Wardair Canada (1975) Ltd.	Canada
Western Airlines	U.S.A.

Calgary has experienced spectacular growth in the use of air service out of the city since the opening of the new terminal late in 1977. Passenger traffic and cargo out of Calgary International has more than tripled since 1970. Cross border traffic has increased fivefold.

In August 1982, there were 569 domestic and 120 international, major direct and nonstop flights each week out of Calgary, by far the largest number of flights originating out of any centre in Alberta. Pacific Western Airlines provides up to 17 flights daily between Calgary and Edmonton in addition to scheduled flights to major points over all of Western Canada. Time Air provides air services between Calgary and smaller centres within Alberta. Extensive charter services to all parts of the world are provided by Wardair, and regular-schedule carriers.

Regularly-scheduled international flights originating out of Calgary of major importance are as follows:

(1) Air Canada to Chicago
(2) Air Canada to New York
(3) Air Canada & Republic Airlines to Los Angeles
(4) Air Canada to San Francisco
(5) Air Canada to London
(6) Air Canada to Frankfurt
(7) CP Air to Amsterdam
(8) Western Airlines to Denver, Dallas/Fort Worth and Anchorage
(9) Republic Airlines to Las Vegas and Spokane
(10) Big Sky Airlines to Great Falls

Customs services are provided for private aircraft at Field Aviation West Ltd. (Shell), International Jet Air Ltd. (Esso), Executive Flight Centre Ltd. (Gulf), and Innotech Aviation Ltd. (Texaco).

Airport Traffic

AIRPORT STATISTICS

Date	Landings & Take-Offs	Scheduled Passengers Deplaned & Enplaned (000's)	Total Aircraft Clearing Customs	Total Passengers Clearing Customs	Freight, Express & Mail In & Out (in 000's kg) (tonnes)
1970	198,815	1,203	3,454	109,282	10,157
1971	180,009	1,262	3,886	113,614	11,738
1972	150,237	1,415	4,160	143,283	12,155
1973	137,940	1,833	4,593	179,276	15,437
1974	171,942	2,079	5,364	207,341	17,258
1975	176,639	2,218	5,892	223,100	17,128
1976	199,774	2,297	7,218	305,507	20,668
1977	208,170	2,593	8,191	370,831	22,112
1978	196,576	2,926	8,806	428,671	24,037
1979	225,618	3,585	6,131	527,400	28,833
1980	235,525	4,196	10,600	507,376	29,430

Source: Statistics Canada, "Airport Activity Statistics & Canada Customs, Calgary Branch".

SPRINGBANK AIRPORT

To ease circuit congestion and to improve air safety at McCall International Airport, the Ministry of Transport built an auxiliary airport at Springbank, eight miles west of the city limits beside the Trans Canada Highway.

This airport is used for flying instruction and light aircraft.

There are two asphalt runways at 1,200 meters (3,937 ft) elevations:

(1)	16-34	914.4m x 22.9m	3,000' x 75'	N-S
(2)	07-25	670.6m x 22.9m	2,200' x 75'	E-W

Additional facilities consist of an air traffic control tower, servicing for light aircraft, several flight training schools and some public facilities.

The use of the airport is well established as is indicated by the following statistics:

YEAR	AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT (NUMBER) *
1969	1,253
1970	12,000
1971	25,602
1972	31,695
1973	43,936
1974	45,285
1975	50,063
1976	46,619
1977	48,338
1978	48,094
1979	58,664
1980	57,281
1981	60,912

* Itinerant Movement - one in which the aircraft enters or leaves the airport tower control zone.

HELICOPTER SERVICES

There are a number of companies providing a complete line of helicopter services out of Calgary. A heliport beside the Bow River east of the Louise Bridge provides helicopter landing facilities for Calgary's central business district.

RAILWAYS

CP RAIL

Calgary's real start as a distribution and service centre began when the first CP train arrived in the settlement on August 28, 1883. Its importance grew when the rest of Canada's first transcontinental line was completed in 1885. Over the years, it became the centre of CP operations in Western Canada and has retained that status to this day. Needless to say, both city and railways have gained substantially from this mutual relationship.

Traditionally, Canadian Pacific has strongly promoted the areas it serves and has actively engaged in their development. Thus, in the early days, important livestock marketing facilities were established by the CPR in East Calgary, and remain there to this day, ranking among the most important in Canada. Similarly, most CP grain movements to the west coast were directed through Calgary. Also CP Rail has played a key role in the shipment of equipment and products for the oil industry, and has taken an active part in the promotion and development of the sulphur and coal industries in Alberta for which the company is providing economical and efficient transportation services through its development of unit train facilities to the west coast.

Freight Services

It is safe to say that every type of rail freight service available anywhere in the world is provided by CP in Calgary. The Calgary CP mainline location gives the city fast freight delivery to Vancouver and Eastern Canada. CP lines running north and south provide service to Edmonton and points north, the southern areas of Lethbridge, south-eastern British Columbia and the United States.

CP's freight classification yard at Alyth is one of the best in the world. It is completely computerized, fully modern and includes both intermodel (piggy-back) and container facilities. Container traffic is increasing as terminal handling facilities are built on the east and west coasts. CP trucking services are being constantly improved to add greater flexibility to the company's intermodel service.

Unit trains hauling grain, coal, sulphur and potash, many of which pass through Calgary, have become a very important part of CP's interprovincial business.

To meet the growing requirements being placed on CP Rail services, right-of-way improvements are being established. The company is in the midst of a multimillion-dollar project that will give far greater capacity to its mainline from Calgary to Vancouver through double-tracking and improving of grades.

Passenger Services (see VIA Rail Passenger service Page 75)

Repair Services

Canadian Pacific maintains important repair facilities in Calgary. These date back to the early days of Calgary when the CP Ogden Shops were an important source of employment to the fledgling city. They remain as a major employer and the shops have been upgraded and expanded to meet improved technology and the needs of growing rail freight traffic in Western Canada.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Freight Services

CN provides Calgary with complete and competitive freight service for goods moving north and east of the city. The company's running time to Montreal and Toronto compares favourably with CP Rail.

Canadian National includes container and intermodel services into Calgary at their new Sarcee Yards, the location of a new carload and express terminal. The company brings motor vehicles into Calgary from eastern Canada and the U.S.A. A percentage of these vehicles is turned over to CP at their unloading facilities at Alyth for distribution to CP serviced areas. CN trucking services are also provided to Calgary to complement their rail service to the city.

Industrial Trackage

The industrial and commercial growth of Calgary has seen the continual expansion of rail trackage into new areas of the city.

The most predominant areas is the City-owned Foothills Industrial Park. As a rail-served industrial area, it is unique in the Province of Alberta in that it is jointly served by both CP Rail and CN Rail. Land acquisition by the City of Calgary in this area assures the continuing availability of rail-served land to meet industrial growth requirements.

Industrial lands are also available in other areas of the city which have been developed by the private sector. Areas such as Mayland, Franklin, Manchester and Ogden are served by CP Rail and Highfield by CN Rail.

VIA RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE

A separate crown corporation, called VIA Rail Canada Inc., has been established by the Canadian government to handle all rail passenger service in Canada. This company is completely divorced from CN and CP and runs as an independent entity using the right-of-way and engines of those companies under negotiated agreements.

Duplication of rail passenger services in Canada has been removed, resulting in substantial savings and better service to the travelling public. The change has benefitted the railway companies by enabling them to concentrate on the more profitable freight services.

Calgary benefits substantially from this new rail passenger service approach because of its excellent rail connections with all major cities across Canada.

PASSENGER BUS SERVICES

The City of Calgary is provided with excellent regularly-scheduled local and long distance bus services. These are supplemented by a variety of charter services that are operated locally and to points outside the city.

Local Services

City-wide passenger bus services are provided by the City-owned Calgary Transit. First started in 1909 as a municipal street railway system with two streetcars and a short street rail line operating between 8th Avenue at 1st Street West and Stampede Park, the system grew rapidly and reached a total of 70 cars with 115 km (71½ miles) of track by July 5, 1915. After that, growth was much slower with the system remaining a street railway until 1946. At that time there were 97 streetcars and 5 gas buses serving all districts of Calgary. By January, 1951, the system had completed its changeover to rubber-tired vehicles with 81 electric and 50 motor buses in its fleet. In the same year the Calgary Municipal Railway changed its name to the Calgary Transit System and moved into their then new garage at 318 - 2nd Avenue S.W. in the Eau Clair District.

Since 1951 Calgary Transit has expanded rapidly to improve its service to meet the growth of the city. As of June 30, 1982, the system provided the following:

Bus Routes	75				
Motor buses	703				
L.R.T. vehicles	27				
Total Passengers Carried:		1980	- 63,958,036	1981	- 71,329,000
Total Passengers Carried:		1970	- 28,500,000	1971	- 29,322,000

It is significant to note that over 90% of the CT buses are less than ten years old, which is below average age of transit vehicles in other centres. The bus-to-population ratio in Calgary (compared to other centres) is very favorable, as borne out by statistics published by the American Public Transit Association.

CT operates a limited express system on its Blue Arrow routes between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. on weekdays. The Blue Arrow service is supplemented by Pennant Express buses during peak hours with direct service through areas that are not served by Blue Arrow.

The majority of industrial areas in Calgary have bus service at least during rush hours. Bus charter services, including industrial charters, are available from Calgary Transit. Most points within a 40 km. (25 mile) radius of Calgary can be reached by CT's charter service.

After an extensive study of Calgary's future public transportation needs, L.R.T. (Light Rail Transit) was chosen as the urban travel mode that would meet those needs most economically and effectively. Work was begun on the first line in May 1978. Three years later on Monday, May 25, 1981, the first passengers boarded the train for its inaugural run. Extremely popular from the beginning, the C-Trains operate mainly on the surface with 2 or 3 comfortable cars capable of carrying approximately 175 passengers per car.

The C-Train operates on its own right-of-way along the 12.5 km. (8 mile) route, serving communities from Anderson Road in the south to 7th Avenue in the heart of downtown Calgary. The C-Train is free fare through the downtown area providing fast, easy access to offices and stores. There are seven C-Train stations built along the route south of the downtown providing stimulus to commercial and high-density residential redevelopment in their immediate area. The line presently carries (as of March 1982) approximately 39,000 persons daily to and from the downtown core. A southern extension of this line to Midnapore is under consideration.

Construction of the second LRT line has been deferred because of capital spending restraints imposed by the City. This line will serve northwest Calgary, linking the downtown terminus with the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, the Jubilee Auditorium, the University of Calgary and northwest Calgary to 85th Street N.W.

Construction of the third LRT line has commenced. It will service northeast Calgary, running from 7th Avenue and 3rd Street S.E. to Memorial Drive, then east along Memorial Drive to 36th Street N.E. The line will then proceed north along 36th Street to McKnight Blvd. N.E.

Meanwhile, other city areas will continue to see improvement of the present service and the addition of new bus routes as required by population and industrial growth.

Long Distance Bus Services

The main out-of-town bus services from Calgary are provided by Greyhound Lines of Canada Ltd., whose Canadian head office is located in Calgary along with its subsidiary companies, Canadian Coachways and Brewster Transportation.

Regularly-scheduled services are provided to most points in Alberta including the rest of Canada, the United States and Mexico. Heavily patronized runs are provided with several departures daily, adding greatly to the flexibility and convenience of bus service out of Calgary.

Additional services are provided by Pacific Western Transportation Ltd., a division of Diversified Transportation Ltd. These companies provide tourist and industrial charter services to Alberta and British Columbia. Regular service out of Calgary is provided to the centres of Turner Valley, Black Diamond and Okotoks by Pacific Western three times daily from Monday to Friday. Deluxe bus service to Edmonton is provided by Pacific Western four times daily and two times each day to Ft. McMurray.

Cardinal Coach Lines Ltd., operates a charter service in and around Calgary to transport school children and workers to their schools and jobs.

TRUCK TRANSPORT

Trucking is a highly complex and specialized industry in Calgary which provides the city with as complete a range of highly-competitive services as can be found anywhere. Strong growth is taking place in the industry both in the volume of cargo handled and the number of units that are put on the streets. In 1980, the increase has been around 12% in both categories.

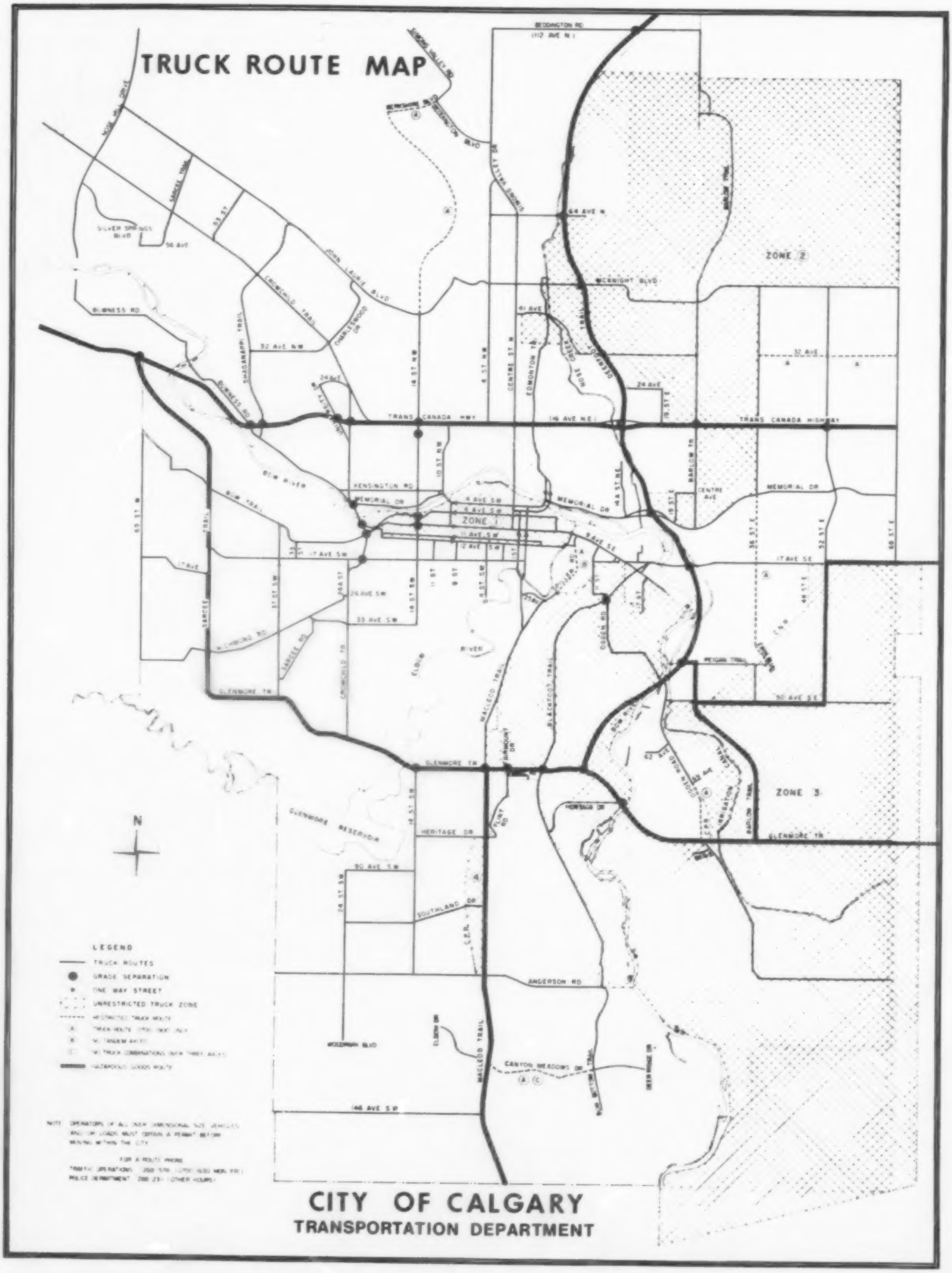
Many carriers have specialized their services and offer their customers customized service. These include lumber transport, grain, livestock, oilwell and heavy equipment haulage, petroleum products and towing services.

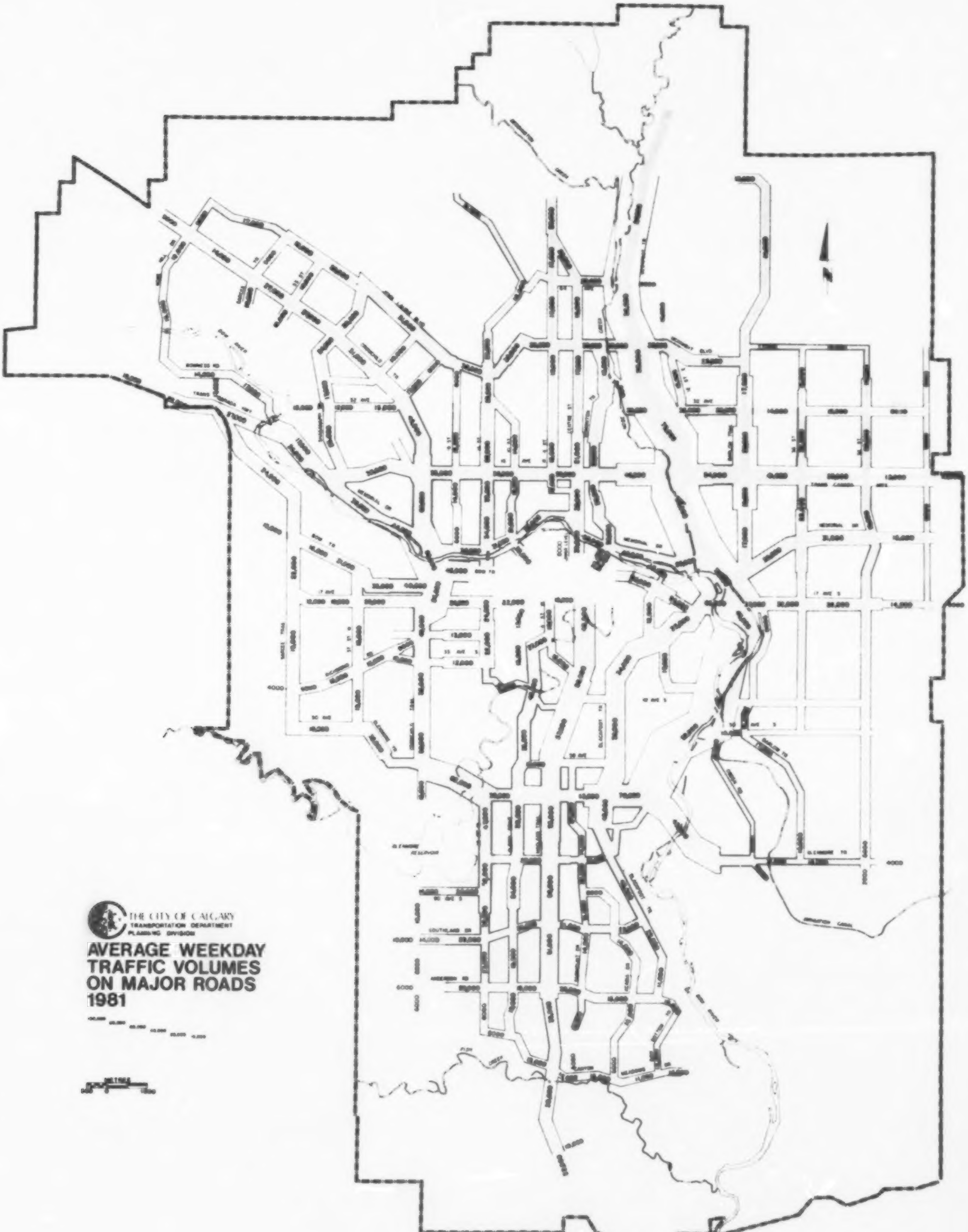
Calgary has hundreds of trucking firms ranging from the single-unit, privately-owned companies to giant international carriers. In addition, there are hundreds of U.S. and Canadian carriers coming into Calgary providing transportation to any point on the continent.

Warehouse capacity and truck handling facilities have expanded in Calgary at a rapid rate, making it possible to conduct a huge volume of truck distribution business within the city.

The for-hire trucking industry in Alberta is represented by the Alberta Trucking Association with some 400 carrier members, a hundred of whom are working out of Calgary. The head office is located in Calgary and the Association maintains a branch office in Edmonton.

Calgary is also the office for the Western Tariff Bureau, an organization which, through its member companies, establishes truck transportation rates for use throughout Alberta.


TRUCK ROUTE MAP
BEDDINGTON RD (112 AVE N)
TRANS CANADA HWY
16 AVE N.E.
TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY
MEMORIAL DR
ZONE 1
ZONE 2
ZONE 3
GLENMORE TR
MACLEOD TRAIL
BLACKFOOT TRAIL
DEERFOOT TRAIL
CROWCHILD TRAIL
SARCEE TRAIL
BOW RIVER
ELBOW RIVER
GLENMORE RESERVOIR
ANDERSON RD
SOUTHLAND DR
HERITAGE DR
90 AVE S.W.
146 AVE S.W.
17 AVE S.E.
50 AVE S.E.
PEIGAN TRAIL
BARLOW TRAIL
MCKNIGHT BLVD
64 AVE N.
32 AVE N.W.
JOHN LAURIE BLVD
CANYON MEADOWS DR
N
LEGEND
TRUCK ROUTES
GRADE SEPARATION
ONE WAY STREET
UNRESTRICTED TRUCK ZONE
RESTRICTED TRUCK ROUTE
A TRUCK ROUTE
B NO TANDEM AXLES
C NO TRUCK COMBINATIONS OVER THREE AXLES
HAZARDOUS GOODS ROUTE
NOTE: OPERATORS OF ALL OVER DIMENSIONAL SIZE VEHICLES AND OR LOADS MUST OBTAIN A PERMIT BEFORE MOVING WITHIN THE CITY
FOR A ROUTE PHONE
TRAFFIC OPERATIONS
POLICE DEPARTMENT (OTHER HOURS)
CITY OF CALGARY
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT



THE CITY OF CALGARY
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
PLANNING DIVISION

AVERAGE WEEKDAY TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON MAJOR ROADS 1981

METRES
CENTRE ST
17 AVE
SOUTHLAND DR
ANDERSON RD
GLENMORE TR
GLENMORE RESERVOIR
10,000
6000
4000

WAREHOUSING AND CUSTOMS FACILITIES

Every conceivable type of warehousing is available in Calgary to meet the needs of industry and commerce in the city.

Most of the warehouse capacity is relatively new and is located in the industrial areas in close to 2,000 buildings. The original warehouse area of Calgary, just south of the railway tracks near the central business district, has all but disappeared and moved to the newer industrial areas. In these industrial parks most of the new warehouses are provided with rail trackage and excellent road connections to the airport and highways leading out of the city.

Warehouse construction in Calgary remained strong despite overbuilding in 1977 and the first part of 1978, until high interest rates and the recession of 1982 slowed it down. Recovery will be tied to resumed growth in Calgary expected in 1983.

Year	Value of Construction
1968	$ 3,654,900
1973	$14,038,427
1974	$25,829,950
1975	$18,718,340
1976	$39,457,446
1977	$68,880,970
1978	$67,532,751
1979	$44,965,092
1980	$47,629,392
1981	$93,819,557

CUSTOMS FACILITIES

The Alberta Regional Offices of Customs Canada have been located in Calgary since January 1975, one of 12 such offices located across Canada. Its jurisdiction covers all of Alberta, the N.W.T. and the southwest corner of Saskatchewan.

As a result, two levels of customs service are available in Calgary. First, there are the regular port of entry services which cover the import of foreign goods into the city. Secondly, there are the services that go with a regional centre such as customs appraisals, drawbacks, refunds and remissions, customs investigations and general operational services. The service employs 110 people in the port of Calgary office which is now computerized and another 89 in the regional office.

Customs Facilities Location

The main office is now located at the new Government of Canada Building, 220 - 4 Avenue S.E.

In addition, 24-hour customs service is now provided at the Calgary International Airport. With the new air terminal operational, the old terminal facility has been provided with satellite customs services for private aircraft (open 16 hours each day).

Customs Canada now provides air releases of cargo from the main air terminal building. This is facilitating the movement of air cargo where time is of the essence and where volume is rapidly increasing. The main mail handling depot near the airport has customs staff to inspect all foreign mail. Dutiable items are brought to the main customs office at 220 - 4 Avenue S.E. for clearance.

Sufferance Warehousing

A sufferance warehouse receiver holds imported goods before customs release. Such a facility in the form of a public highway sufferance warehouse is maintained at Canadian Freightways on Blackfoot Trail and 42nd Avenue S.E. It is operated as a separate entity--a Customs Officer is on duty during its hours of operation.

The railways, airlines and some of the forwarding companies also have their own sufferance warehouses.

Customs Brokers

The Canadian Customs Act makes importers directly responsible for presenting Customs with properly completed documents for entry of goods being imported into Canada. Since many importers are not familiar with these procedures, Customs Brokers are hired to act on their behalf, providing the necessary documentation at Customs. There are 24 Customs Brokers in Calgary.

DISTRIBUTION

Calgary's importance as a distribution centre has grown rapidly, particularly in the last five years. This is reflected in a sharp escalation of warehouse construction, rapid growth of distributorships and shopping facilities in the City of Calgary, as shown in the following table:

CALGARY MERCANTILE & WAREHOUSE BUILDING PERMITS
1970 - 1981

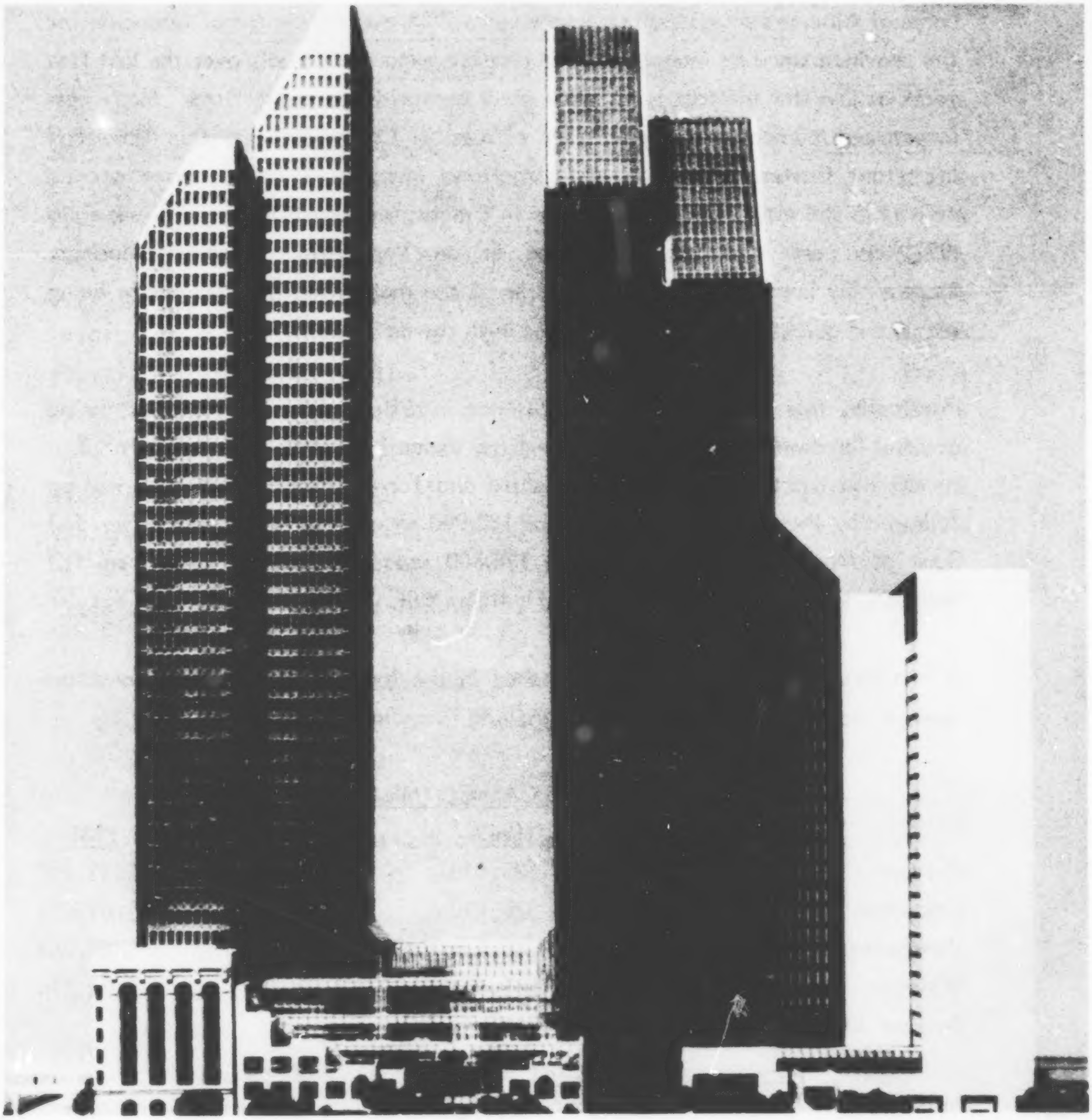
YEAR	MERCANTILE		WAREHOUSE	
	Number of Permits	Value (Millions $)	Number of Permits	Value (Millions $)
1970	24	$ 9.9	43	$ 3.5
1971	37	$ 8.8	60	$ 7.8
1972	35	$ 6.2	77	$12.2
1973	52	$ 23.9	98	$14.0
1974	40	$ 8.1	92	$25.8
1975	37	$ 11.3	86	$18.7
1976	58	$ 15.9	126	$39.5
1977	42	$ 17.5	222	$68.9
1978	54	$ 14.5	198	$67.5
1979	22	$ 12.0	146	$45.0
1980	42	$100.8	118	$47.6
1981	N/A	N/A	111	$93.8

Calgary's role as a distribution centre varies with the commodity in question. In some instances that area includes all of Western Canada.

Between 1971 and 1981 the volume of retail trade in Calgary increased dramatically:

1971 - $ 953.3 million
1981 - $4,611.3 million

Finance



Model of Bankers Hall

FINANCIAL DATA

STATUS AS FINANCIAL CENTRE

Calgary has historically been the financial centre of Alberta. It has been the home of Alberta's only stock exchange since 1929 and the centre of financing for the province since its inception. This role has expanded rapidly over the last five years as investor interest in Calgary grew to worldwide proportions. Many new investment companies have set up offices in Calgary during this time and important Eastern Canadian and American investment houses have opened offices in the city. Cheque clearings in Calgary exceeded those of Winnipeg in 1977, and are now rapidly closing in on Vancouver's cheque clearings. Increasingly important divisional offices of the major Canadian banks are being set up and quickly expanded in function with the downtown.

Physically, this growing financial presence is reflected by the rapidly growing demand for downtown office space and the expansion of the office supply. The recent construction of the Scotia Centre and Toronto-Dominion Square will be followed by the even more spectacular 130,000 square meter (1.4 million sq. ft.) Bank of Montreal Complex and the 176,500 square meter (1.9 million sq. ft.) Banker's Hall twin towers that will be built by 1986.

A historical summary of cheques cashed in the four largest Western Canadian centres clearly illustrates Calgary's growing financial importance:

TOTAL CHEQUES CASHED (MILLIONS $'s)

	1949	1969	1980	1981
Calgary	$2,507	$25,470	$235,114	$335,147
Edmonton	$1,893	$20,420	$163,245	$209,852
Vancouver	$6,157	$49,414	$305,027	$388,267
Winnipeg	$9,186	$35,904	$158,264	$194,794

Source: Statistics Canada

In addition to investment and banking, major growth has taken place in all other financial institutions in the city, ranging from credit unions to mortgage and trust companies. These will be treated under their respective headings. The net effect of all these major financial activities in Calgary is to make this city a leading financial centre in Western Canada unsurpassed by any other centre in the country except for Toronto and Montreal.

BANKING

The growth in the volume and range of banking services has been one of the most interesting developments that has taken place in Calgary since this city's spectacular post war boom began.

CHEQUES CASHED IN ALBERTA AND CALGARY
1947 - 1981 (Millions of Dollars)

Year	Alberta	Calgary	% of Alberta Total
1947	$ 3,360	$ 1,779	53.0%
1957	$ 8,414	$ 5,553	66.0%
1967	$ 35,243	$ 18,430	52.3%
1971	$ 53,490	$ 29,754	55.6%
1976	$178,013	$102,380	57.5%
1977	$205,941	$114,792	55.7%
1978	$248,111	$137,338	55.4%
1979	$323,636	$182,632	56.4%
1980	$408,424	$235,114	57.6%
1981	$555,938	$335,147	60.3%

There were 218 bank branches in Calgary in August 1982, distributed as follows:

Bank of British Columbia	5
Bank of Montreal	41
Bank of Nova Scotia	37
Canadian Commercial Bank	1
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	50
Continental Bank	2
Mercantile Bank of Canada	1
National Bank	3
Northland Bank	2
Royal Bank of Canada	44
Toronto-Dominion	32
TOTAL	218

These numbers are close to the population distribution within the province (26.4% of Alberta's branches and 27.9% of the province's population). The ratio of bank branches to population in Calgary and in Alberta is higher than for Canada as a whole, reflecting the strong growth potential that exists here.

The ratios (as of May 1982) are as follows:

	1977	1982
Canada	1 Branch/3,205 people	1 Branch/3,353 people
Alberta	1 Branch/2,817 people	1 Branch/2,702 people
Calgary	1 Branch/2,870 people	1 Branch/2,858 people

The comparison ends here. Far more significant is the volume of banking business transacted through Calgary as well as the variety of banking services and the regional banking facilities that are available here. These have grown spectacularly. All five of the major banks now have important regional offices in Calgary.

TREASURY BRANCHES

The Treasury Branches of Alberta, set up by the Province in the late 1930's to expand the scope of financial services to Albertans, particularly in rural areas, are today a very important member of Calgary's financial community. They provide full deposit and loan facilities for commercial, industrial, agricultural and personal undertakings of every conceivable type.

There are now 8 Treasury Branch locations in Calgary. In addition, there is a large divisional office as well as a clearing centre. The last 10 years have seen a phenomenal growth in the volume of deposits and loans transacted by the Treasury Branches in Calgary. As a result, additional branches are being planned for the city to meet this growth.

MULTINATIONAL BANKS IN CALGARY

Calgary, the headquarters of the booming Canadian energy resources industry, has captured the attention of the international banking community. Over 100 non-Canadian banks now operate in Canada, most of which now have a Federal Charter. Instead of just focusing Canadian activity on Toronto and Montreal, twenty-two of these banks have now established offices in this city. Most of the others have established business connections in Calgary in one form or another.

Calgary's business community now enjoys the advantages of having direct local access to the vast international money markets and services provided by multinational banks. This development strengthens Calgary's stature as the financial and management centre of Western Canada.

The following multinationals are located in Calgary:

- BCCI Canada Inc. (Luxembourg)
- Bank of America Canada Ltd. (U.S.A.)
- Bank of Tokyo Canada Ltd. (Japan)
- Banque Nationale de Paris (Canada) Inc. (France)
- Barclays Bank of Canada Ltd. (U.K.)
- Chase Manhattan Canada Limited (U.S.A.)
- Chemical New York Canada Ltd. (U.S.A.)
- Citibank Canada Corp. Ltd. (U.S.A.)
- Continental Illinois Bank (Canada) Ltd. (U.S.A.)
- Credit Lyonnais Canada Ltd. (France)
- Credit Suisse (Switzerland)
- First Interstate Bank (U.S.A.)
- First Chicago Investments Canada Ltd. (U.S.A.)
- Hong Kong Bank of Canada (Hong Kong)
- Llyod's Bank International Canada Ltd. (U.K.)
- Midland Bank (U.K.)
- National Westminster Bank of Canada (U.K.)
- Seattle-First Bank Canada (U.S.A.)
- Societe Generale S.A. (Canada) Inc. (France)
- Swiss Bank Corporation (Canada) Ltd. (Switzerland)
- UBS Canada Ltd. (Switzerland)
- Wells Fargo Bank Canada (Canadian Head Office) (U.S.A.)

STOCKS AND BONDS

Alberta Stock Exchange

The Alberta Stock Exchange, known formerly as the Calgary Stock Exchange, has been associated with Calgary since 1929. It has been prominent in the financing of oil and gas exploration and development in Alberta, first in Turner Valley and now in all areas of energy investment.

The volume of shares traded on this exchange has increased to 178,670,364 shares worth $426,806,933 in 1981. While this volume is still tiny in terms of business done by the Toronto Stock Exchange, it has increased 26 times in value over the past 5 years and is continuing to grow rapidly. Five percent of the total volume of Canadian stock transactions is now done through this exchange, the highest ever. As the economic importance of the City of Calgary and the Province of Alberta continues to grow, the importance of the Alberta Stock Exchange will grow as well.

The exchange now employs 10 people. Its transactions are now fully computerized, giving its customers excellent service.

Stocks and Bonds Brokers

There are 27 dealers in stocks and bonds in Calgary. Of this total, several deal in commodities. Their business in Calgary has grown, especially in bond financing, because of the expansion of the energy industries and business in general in Western Canada.

TRUST COMPANIES

In 1982 there were 33 trust companies in Calgary, sixteen more than in 1977. Five of the trust companies have more than one branch in Calgary.

In addition to providing a rapidly-growing volume of mortgage financing, these companies provide long-term and short-term deposit services, retirement plans, manage trust accounts and estate services. In addition, they operate large scale real estate facilities and have become an important source of funds for homeowners and small businessmen.

Similar to the chartered banks, Calgary has become an important regional centre for the trust companies located here.

CREDIT UNIONS

There are now 37 credit unions with 65 credit union offices in Calgary. The largest credit union in the city is the Co-op Centre Credit Union with 15 branches and assets of $249,486,106 as of October 31, 1981. It employs 341 people, is the second largest in Alberta and eighth largest in Canada. As of April 30, 1981, the assets of credit unions in Calgary stood at $473 million with 133,350 members representing 23 percent of the city's population.

The city has experienced a virtual explosion in the growth of credit unions over the past five years that has been parelleled to a large extent by their growth in the Province of Alberta.

As of December 31, 1981, Credit Unions in Alberta had the following:

553,285 members, an increase of 54% since 1977
$2,300 million assets, an increase of 130% since 1977

Credit unions continued to grow in 1981, despite the difficulties posed by high interest rates and the weakening economy. Flexible loan rates and deposit programs were introduced to meet these problems. Of the loans, 60% are mortgages and 40% are personal and consumer loans. Only a very small percentage are business loans. In Alberta, Credit Unions are now in third place with mortgage volumes behind Trust Companies (first) and Banks.

FINANCE COMPANIES

There are 40 finance companies in Calgary with a number of companies having more than one office in the city.

Services Offered

Finance companies act primarily as lending institutions. These fall into the following categories:

(1) Consumer financing.
(2) Commercial and industrial lending.
(3) Real estate mortgaging, primarily second mortgages.
(4) Wholesale financing.

Despite intense competition from other lending institutions, finance companies have continued to grow in Calgary in terms of business volume and the number of facilities offered to customers in this city.

Present developments point strongly towards some of the larger finance companies at least expanding into what to them would be new fields, eg., traditional banking or trust operations. Either of these moves would widen the growing choice of financial services available in Calgary.

MORTGAGE COMPANIES

While mortgaging is a service that is provided by all of the above financial institutions as well as real estate and insurance companies, there is a growing number of companies in Calgary that specialize in this business. There are now over 150 such companies, most of them catering to homeowners who generally do not qualify for mortgages through regular channels.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

General Insurance Companies

Over 65 general insurance companies maintain offices in Calgary. Some of these are quite large and maintain a large staff to provide extensive services to their agents and customers. Most of these companies have been in business a long time, originating in the Eastern U.S., Eastern Canada, Britain and Western Europe.

The spectacular economic growth of this city and the lack of government involvement in the insurance business in Alberta, has provided Calgarians with a wide variety of services under excellent competitive conditions.

General Insurance Agents

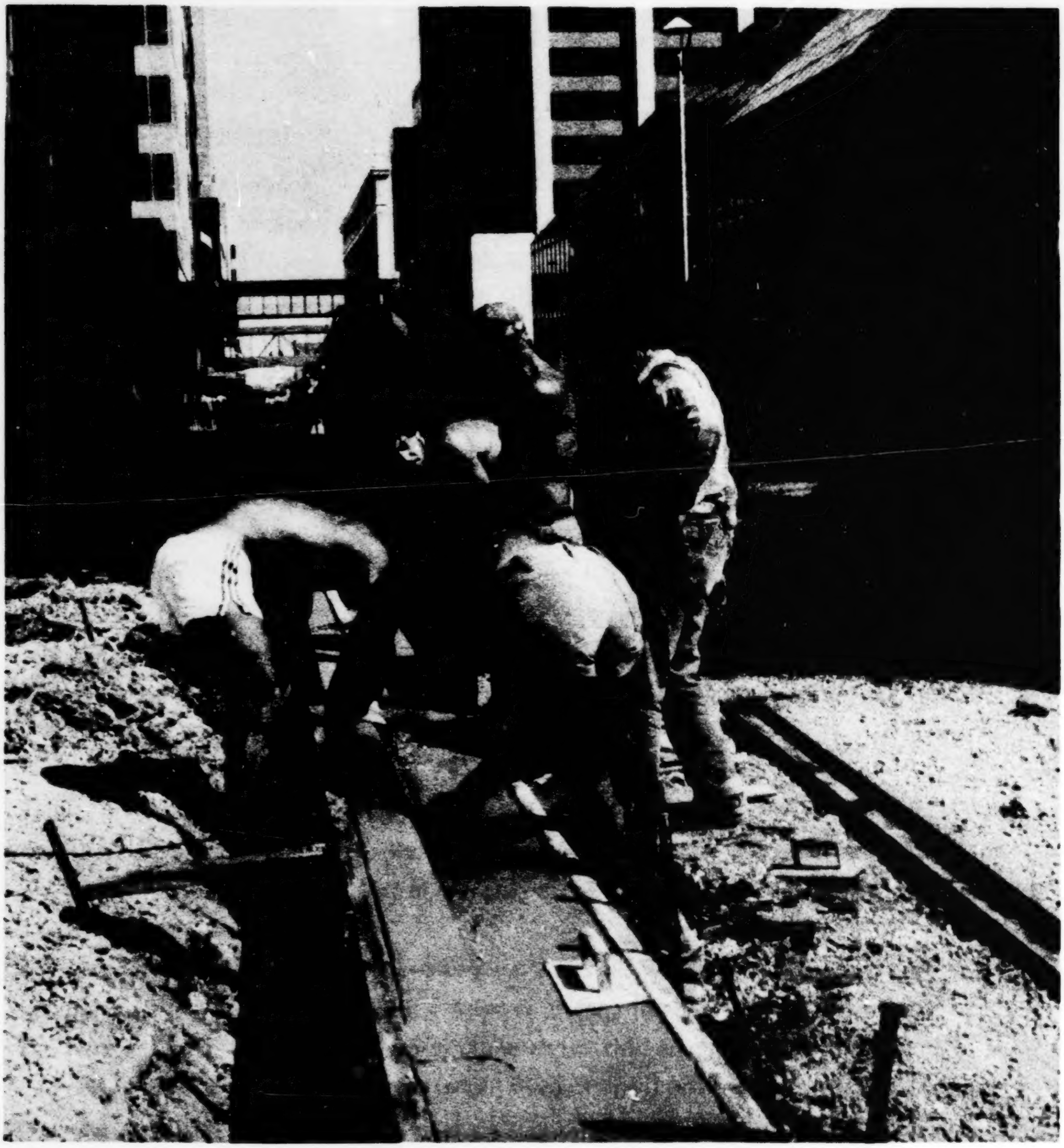
There are over 250 general insurance agencies in Calgary, ranging from the small one-man operation to the nation-wide brokerages employing a large staff and providing a complete range of insurance services. Much of the general insurance service in Calgary is highly specialized and sophisticated, designed to meet the specific needs of various industries, professional groups and private individuals of the city.

Life Insurance Companies

There are almost 60 life insurance companies operating in Calgary. Most of these have large offices, often in more than one location, with large sales and administrative staffs. In addition, there are over 80 independent life insurance consultants and brokers in Calgary who supplement the services provided by the life insurance companies.

Detailed statistical information on the volume of business done and the employment that is generated by insurance companies in Calgary, unfortunately, is not available at present.

Labour



L.R.T. Construction along 7 Avenue

WORK FORCE

The percentage of Calgary's work force has grown faster than its population since 1951 as the following table illustrates:

PERSONNEL

Year	Total all Industries	Population
1951	59,808	136,960
1961	109,256	268,100
1971	177,825	398,034
1977	256,000	487,569
1981	305,000	591,857
1982 (Ist 7 mos.)	289,000*	623,133

* Estimate based on Statistics Canada information.

The expansion has been due to the growing participation of women in the work force, and to the net migration of working-age people to fill job opportunities created by the energy-related activities taking place here.

Nature of Calgary's Work Force

Tables showing the 1971 employment distribution and the 1981 per capita income in Calgary are presented in the population and work force sections of this profile.

Calgary's work force has a higher than average representation of white collar and management people. Their high incomes help make Calgary's per capita income levels one of the highest in Canada and in the world.

The continuing growth of Calgary as a world energy centre, and its corresponding growth as a major financial centre, is raising the proportions of white collar and entrepreneurial people in this city's work force even higher. This in turn will continue to maintain the trend to even higher per capita incomes in Calgary.

Salaries and Wage Rates in Calgary

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics released a report in August 1982 on 1981 salaries and wages in Alberta, including Calgary. Following are the average (mean) earnings in some of the general occupations in Calgary as of that date:

OCCUPATION	MONTHLY SALARY
Office and Professional	
Accountant, Professional	$2,880
Accounting Clerk, Senior	$1,430
Announcer, General Radio	$1,350
Clerk-Typist, Senior	$1,226
Computer Operator, Junior	$1,570
Computer Operator, Senior	$1,740
Data Entry Operator, Senior	$1,260
Draftsman, Senior	$2,538
Engineer, Senior	$4,030
File Clerk	$ 940
Geologist	$3,180
Geophysical Technician	$2,360
Head Teller	$1,225
Lawyer	$2,953
Office Machine Operator, Junior	$1,086
Office Machine Operator, Senior	$1,290
Office Manager	$2,614
Offset Duplicating Machine Operator	$1,230
Personnel Officer	$2,150
Purchasing Officer	$2,130
Receptionist	$1,010
Secretary, Junior	$1,290
Secretary, Legal	$1,580
Secretary, Senior	$1,530
Service Manager	$2,420
Stenographer, Senior	$1,293
Switchboard Operator	$1,054

OCCUPATION	MONTHLY SALARY	HOURLY WAGES
Marketing and Distribution		
Baker	$2,094	$11.90
Cashier, Head	$1,918	$10.90
Cashier, Office	$1,090	$ 6.20
Heavy Truck Driver	$1,707	$ 9.70
Salesclerk Class "A"	$ 950	$ 5.40
Salesclerk Class "C"	$1,372	$ 7.80
Service Manager	$2,420	$13.75
Stock Clerk	$1,338	$ 7.60
Tailor	$1,376	$ 8.00
Warehouse Checker	$1,637	$ 9.30
Warehouse Manager	$2,040	$11.60
Maintenance and Production		
Assembler (Wood Products)	$1,514	$ 8.60
Audio-Visual Technician	$1,344	$ 7.64
Chemist, Senior	$2,428	$13.80
Engineer, Steam (2nd Class Certificate)	$2,570	$14.60
Janitor	$1,357	$ 7.70
Laborer (Non-Production)	$1,355	$ 7.70
Machinist (Journeyman)	$2,165	$12.30
Maintenance Man (Building)	$1,602	$ 9.10
Mechanic, Heavy Equipment	$2,230	$12.67
Millwright (Journeyman)	$2,182	$12.40
Painter, Maintenance (Journeyman)	$2,007	$11.40
Plumber, Maintenance (Journeyman)	$2,053	$11.70
Security Guard	$1,426	$ 8.10
Welder, Maintenance (Journeyman)	$2,253	$12.80

OCCUPATION	HOURLY WAGES
Construction, May 1982, Net Union Rate (Journeyman)	
Bricklayers	$15.90
Carpenter	$16.70
Crane Operator (125 Ton Capacity & Over)	$17.49
Electrician	$16.85
Engineers, Operating (Group I)	$16.99
Insulator	$16.48
Ironworkers	$16.88
Laborer	$12.77
Lathers	$16.70
Mechanic, Interior Systems	$16.70
Millwrights	$17.07
Plasterer	$16.02
Plumber	$16.98
Refrigeration	$16.05
Roofers	$14.90
Sheet Metal Worker	$17.13

OCCUPATION	MONTHLY SALARY
Institutional	
Chambermaid	$ 915
Chef-Cook General, Journeyman	$1,725
Chef-Cook General, Non-Journeyman	$1,338
Dietitian	$1,970
Nurse, Occupational Health	$2,160
Nurse, Registered	$1,830
Nursing Assistant, Registered	$1,356
Occupational Therapist - General Grade	$1,930
Pharmacist	$2,090
Seamstress	$1,250

Employment opportunities in Calgary are among the best in North America. Young people who come to seek career development in this city face none of that "burning your bridges behind you" syndrome so common today. Rather than this, coming to Calgary means the opening of new doors and the chance to partake in an exciting upward social and economic mobility that is experienced in few places in the world. Measuring this quality in the Calgary employment scene is perhaps best done through the employment participation rate which early in 1982 stood at 75%, the highest in Canada despite the recession. Similarly, unemployment in Calgary stood between 5 and 8%, among the lowest in the country.

As a result, average wages and salaries have increased at an annual rate that exceeded 15% between 1979 and 1981. Wage increases in the range of 13%, especially among unionized workers, took place in 1982.

The work ethic is strong in Calgary. Employee - employer relations are above average. There are several significant reasons for this:

(1) There is no high concentration of the local work force in one industry or one company. Calgary does not have the brand of a one-industry town.

(2) Large segments of Calgary's work force are highly mobile and transient.

(3) A large percentage of Calgary's work force is of an agricultural background, coming from all over Western Canada. They were displaced by the rapid consolidation of agricultural holdings in Western Canada that has taken, and continues to take place. These people are very independent and strongly support the true work ethic.

Work stoppages in Calgary generally have been small, and do not have a serious impact on the local economy.

LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION 1971 CENSUS
(% of Total)

	TOTAL CALGARY	%	TOTAL CANADA	%
Managerial & Administration	10,230	5.7	372,245	4.3
Engineering & Science	9,050	5.1	234,130	2.7
Law & Social Science	1,950	1.1	79,055	0.9
Religion	305	0.2	23,590	0.3
Teaching	6,925	3.9	349,290	4.1
Medicine & Health	7,035	4.0	326,560	3.8
Arts & Literary	1,715	1.0	80,280	0.9
Clerical	35,055	19.7	1,373,560	15.9
Sales	20,460	11.5	815,745	9.5
Service	22,940	12.9	969,920	11.2
Primary	3,220	1.8	665,755	7.7
Processing	3,230	1.8	335,140	3.9
Machining	3,530	2.0	240,935	2.8
Product Fabricating	8,695	4.9	634,350	7.4
Construction	15,000	8.4	568,565	6.6
Transport Equipment	6,530	3.7	338,435	3.9
Materials Handling	3,390	1.9	205,840	2.4
Miscellaneous	18,555	10.4	1,013,735	11.7
TOTAL	177,825	100.0	8,626,925	100.0

UNIONS

There are least 75,000 unionized workers in Calgary organized through approximately 110 union locals. Seventy-two of these union locals are affiliated with the Calgary Labour Council which is the local arm of the Canadian Labour Congress. A significant number of the union memberships, principally members of the building trade unions and the teamsters, do not belong to the Labour Council.

Union membership is growing rapidly in Calgary with the growth in the local labour force. Approximately 25 percent of Calgary's workers are unionized.

Labour Union History

The history of the labour union movement in Calgary goes back to the turn of the century when the railways were first unionized. This was quickly followed by the packing-house industry, the street railway, the printing industry and the construction trades. The Calgary Labour Council was first chartered in 1901 under the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress. In 1956, when the industrial unions joined forces with the old crafts unions it became known in the Canadian Labour Congress.

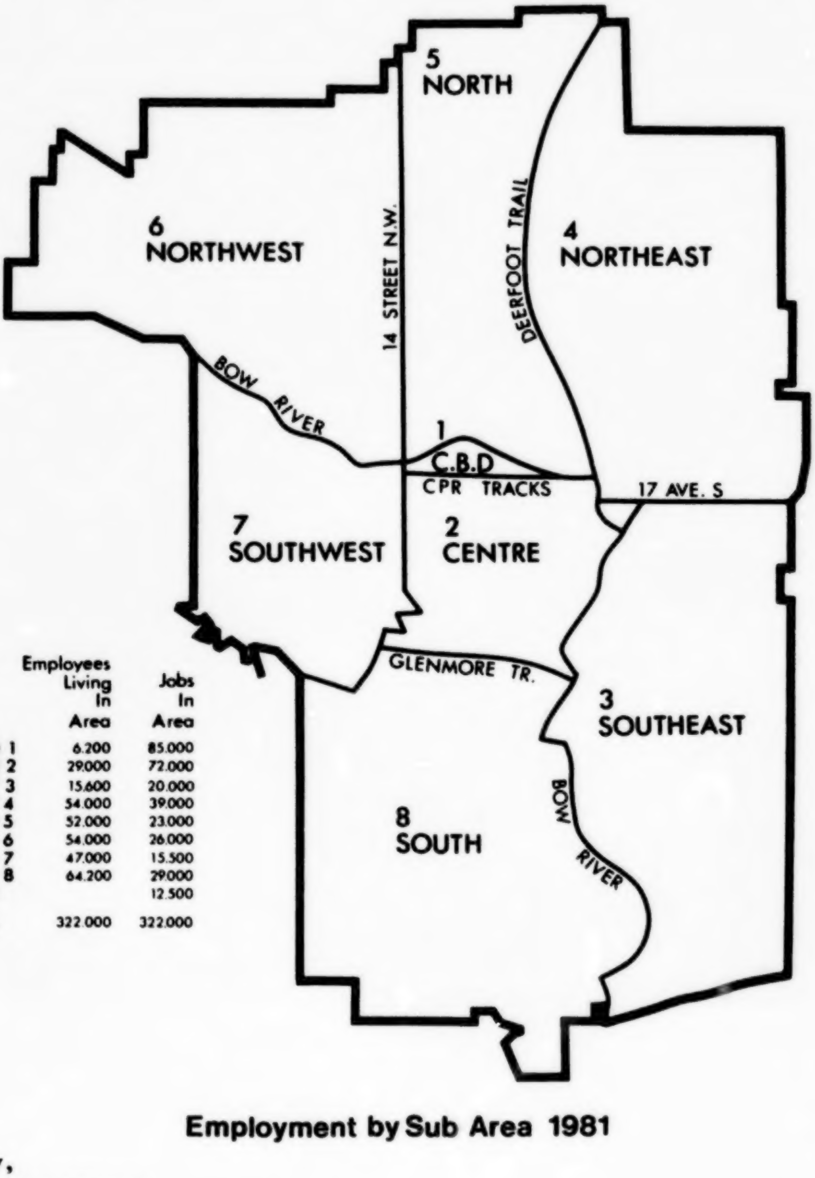
The Labour union movement in Calgary has faced an uphill battle throughout its history. Its heroes have been the largely anonymous individuals who have worked hard, often with little personal reward to promote the cause of the working Calgarian. Over the years they have achieved much in the way of higher incomes and better working conditions. This in turn has had a very positive effect on the local economy in terms of greater demand for consumer goods and service.

Employment

For 1981, there were 322,000 persons employed in Calgary. Figure 1.4 indicates the distribution of both the employees and their jobs available within each of 8 areas of Calgary.

The annual employment growth rate in Calgary is 10.3 percent. During 1981, 52.5 percent of the population was employed.

The CBD (1) still retains 26 percent of the total jobs in Calgary for 1981. It should be noted that these statistics do not reflect employees living outside of the City limits and employed within Calgary.

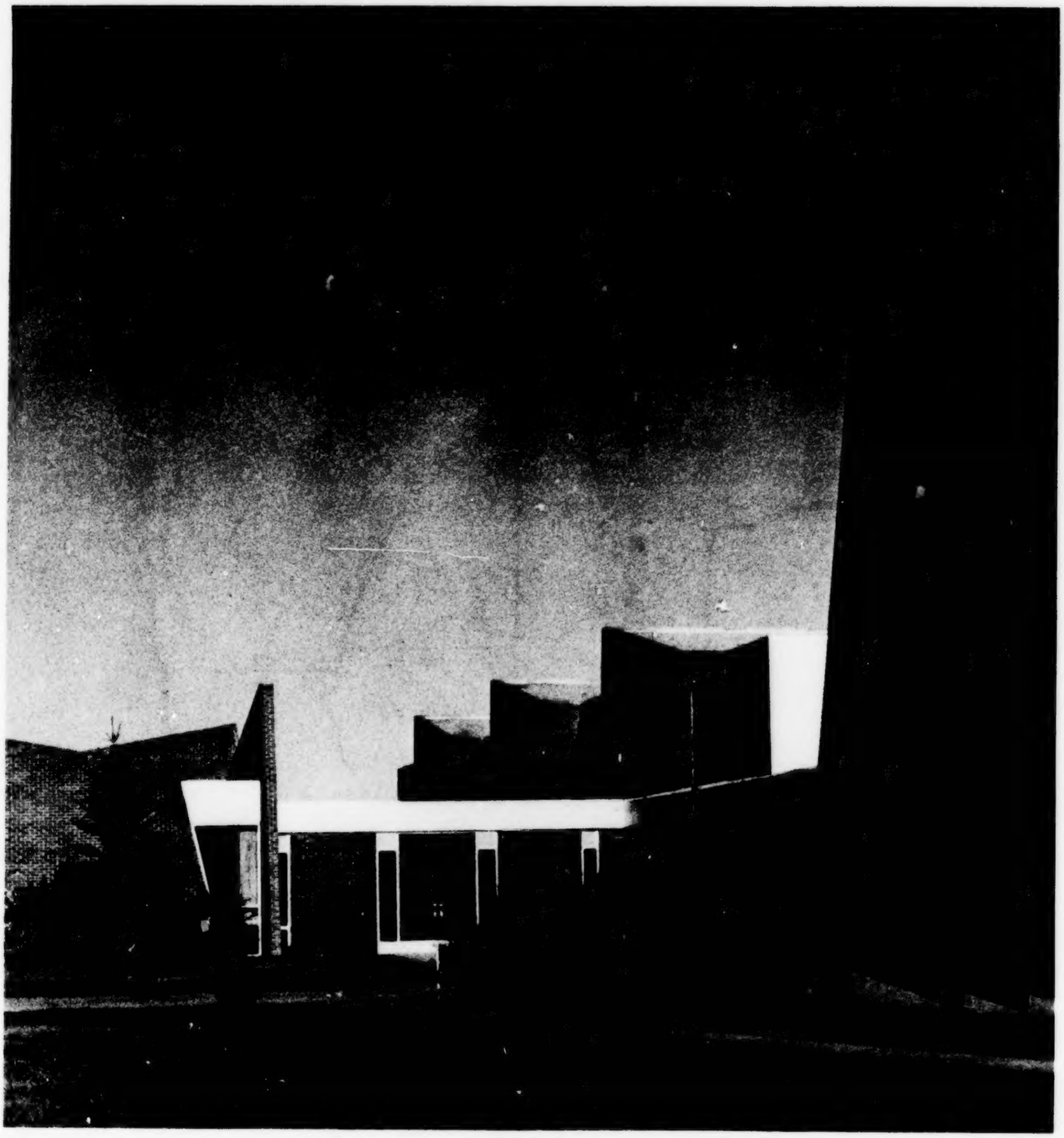

5
NORTH
6
NORTHWEST
14 STREET N.W.
DEERFOOT TRAIL
4
NORTHEAST
BOW RIVER
1
C.B.D
CPR TRACKS
17 AVE. S
7
SOUTHWEST
2
CENTRE
GLENMORE TR.
3
SOUTHEAST
8
SOUTH
BOW RIVER

	Employees Living In Area	Jobs In Area
CBD 1	6.200	85.000
CENTER 2	29.000	72.000
SOUTHEAST 3	15.600	20.000
NORTHEAST 4	54.000	39.000
NORTH 5	52.000	23.000
NORTHWEST 6	54.000	26.000
SOUTHWEST 7	47.000	15.500
SOUTH 8	64.200	29.000
OTHER		12.500
TOTAL	322.000	322.000

Employment by Sub Area 1981

City of Calgary,
Transportation Department.

Education



R.T. Alderman Junior High School

EDUCATION

In Calgary, education from Early Childhood Services (Kindergarten) to the Grade 12 level is carried on through two tax-supported school systems: The Calgary Catholic Board of Education (Separate School System) and The Calgary Board of Education (Public School System).

Type of Schools

(1) Elementary, composed of Early Childhood Services (ECS) to Grade 6.
(2) Junior High, composed of Grades 7, 8 and 9.
(3) Senior High, spanning Grades 10, 11 and 12.

In addition, the Calgary Board of Education operates three special class schools for students with various learning difficulties conducted under the auspices of the Student Services Department - 294-8216. Calgary Board has also established a Centre for Gifted Students and operates three vocational high schools. The Calgary Catholic Board of Education provides Special Education Classes in various city schools, directed by Student Services - 240-2876.

Additional Programs

The Calgary Board of Education has four alternative school programs; two Jewish, a Christian and an Indian cultural program. There is a rapidly-expanding bilingual program which is available in nine elementary schools, for students in ECS to Grade 6; three junior high and two senior high schools.

A complete bilingual education is provided by the Calgary Catholic Schools for Early Childhood Services to Grade 12 students on a quadrant basis. The growing bilingual program is available at one senior high, two elementary/junior high and three elementary schools.

Religious Education

The Calgary Catholic Board of Education provides religious education programming at all levels, approved by Bishop Paul O'Byrne. These programs are under constant review by the Board's Religious Education Department to ensure their quality.

Further Education

The Further Education departments of both school boards offer a wide variety of academic and interest courses throughout the year. For information regarding Further Education courses provided by Calgary Catholic Schools, phone 264-1610, local 280. For public schools, phone 294-8286.

Calgary's Public School System is the fourth largest in Canada. The following chart gives a statistical breakdown of the two School Systems in Calgary.

Enrollment as at September 1982	Public (estimated)	Separate (estimated)	Total (estimated)
Early Childhood Services	5,025	1,826	6,851
Elementary students (Gr. 1 - 6)	38,300	11,631	49,931
Junior High students (Gr. 7 - 9)	19,500	5,558	25,058
Senior High students (Gr. 10 - 12)	18,900	5,985	24,885
Students in Alternative Programs	Not available	0	Not available
Students in Special Programs	1,370	472	1,842
	83,095	25,472	108,567
Number of teachers (regular teaching assignments)	4,222	1,330	5,552

Types of Schools	Public	Separate	Total
Elementary	134	36	170
Elementary and Junior High	17	18	35
Junior High	28	5	33
Junior and Senior High	7	0	7
Senior High	11	4	15
Special	3	0	3
Alternative Schools	4	0	4
Community School (ECS-12)	0	1	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	204	64	268

not qualify for mortgages through regular channels.

Education Budgets

Both school systems are primarily funded through provincial and federal grants and city taxes.

	Public (estimate as of July 31, 1982.)	Separate (1982 est. figure)
Provincial Foundation Program Fund	154,731,670	48,824,000
Other Provincial Grants	26,239,200	8,705,900
Federal Grants	2,783,300	459,500
Supplementary requisition City of Calgary	104,648,235	20,452,055

Post Secondary Education

Calgary enjoys a wide variety of post secondary education facilities designed to provide students with opportunities to acquire desired skills in professional, academic, technical and business-oriented fields. Together, these are doing an excellent job in providing Calgary with a work force possessed with training needed by this city's complex economy.

Following is a brief description of post secondary education institutions in Calgary.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

The University of Calgary began in 1945 as an affiliate of the University of Alberta. Since 1966, it has been a separate university and has shown spectacular growth. It's campus consists of 26 buildings located on 127 hectares (314 acres) of land. In addition, the University maintains a medical school at Foothills Hospital, an environmental science centre at Kananaskis and a cosmic ray laboratory on Sulphur Mountain near Banff.

Programs at the U of C lead to 16 different undergraduate and 15 graduate degrees, including arts and science, business and commerce, education, engineering, law, fine arts, medicine, nursing, physical education, graduate studies and university college. Also available are degree programs in environmental design and social welfare, curricula not offered anywhere else in Alberta.

Enrollment has reached 12,021 full and 4,323 part-time students in the 1981-82 Winter session. For the Fall 1982 session, anticipated enrollment will be 13,200 full and 4,600 part-time students.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

Mount Royal College has been serving Calgary's secondary education needs since 1911. In 1972 it moved from downtown to spacious new facilities on an 39-hectare (86-acre) campus in Lincoln Park.

Three separate types of programs are being offered at the College:
(1) Full-time university credit and career programs.
(2) Part-time continuing education programs.
(3) Music programs.

The full-time programs include training in communication, fine and performing arts, business and applied arts, physical and leisure education, secretarial arts, interior design, aviation, social services, police work and nursing. There are 18 main programs in all with a wide variety of specialized options within each of them. Full-time enrollment at the College reached 4,741 in the 1982 winter session. Thousands of part-time and music students are enrolled in continuing education on music courses of varying duration during the instruction season starting in the fall and continuing into spring.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Institute was established in Calgary in 1916, on 16 Avenue between 10th and 14th Streets Northwest, to provide technical skills to young people in Calgary and Southern Alberta. The rapid economic development of Calgary and Alberta since 1947 has reflected itself in a huge increase in the demand for technicians and skilled workers, especially within the last ten years.

This has resulted in a very rapid expansion of facilities at S.A.I.T. and a very large increase in the scope and volume of training programs offered.

The campus now has 13 very large main buildings. Two of these are off campus. One is the old Alberta Liquor Control Board warehouse in Mayland Heights which has been converted to classrooms. The staff at S.A.I.T. consists of 1,320 people (half of whom are instructors).

Enrollment at S.A.I.T. has experienced very substantial increases especially within the past 5 years. In the 1981-82 term there were:

6,113	full-time students
7,581	apprentices
5,448	correspondence students
24,196	part-time students.

Training programs at the Institute range from business education and communication arts (journalism, television, library and graphic arts) to engineering and technology, medical services and trades apprenticeship training. Extensive night and correspondence courses are conducted by S.A.I.T. to upgrade the skills of people already in the work force. At present, S.A.I.T. offers:

50	day programs
22	apprenticeship programs
690	night programs

ALBERTA VOCATIONAL CENTRE

Calgary has one of four Vocational Centres built in the province by the Alberta Government. Located in the central business district, the ultramodern facilities opened in 1972. The Centre provides short and intensive programs to adults who generally have less than a high school diploma. Academic upgrading is provided to these people on an individual basis to enable them to pursue occupational courses. The Calgary Centre concentrates on secretarial sciences, nursing aides, nursing orderlies and training in institutional housekeeping.

An important aim of the Centre is to provide trained workers where they are most needed in the city.

REGISTERED TRADE SCHOOLS

Calgary has 34 registered trade schools which provide a wide number of specialized training programs. These private schools provide additional opportunities for study and training to adults in business, cosmetology, trades and miscellaneous skills.

The Calgary Board of Education, Division of Continuing Education, the University of Calgary, S.A.I.T. and Mount Royal College provide an extremely broad range of evening courses for adults.

These courses provide Calgarians with excellent opportunities to improve their skills and to broaden their range of interest.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

In addition to the public school system, there is a growing number of private schools in Calgary which provide children with methods of instruction with emphasis on educational areas that differ from that of the public system. For those who can afford it, it provides an alternative to the public school system that helps to enrich the field of education in Calgary. The number and variety of private schools in the city is increasing. There are now 20 private schools in Calgary, four times the number there were 5 years ago. One of these, the Strathcona-Tweedsmuir School is just south of Calgary. The bulk of its enrollment is from the city.

LIBRARIES

Calgary's largest library system is at the University of Calgary. In addition to the main library on campus, the following special libraries are included within their library holdings as of December 1981.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY LIBRARY HOLDINGS
DECEMBER 1981

Type of Holding	Main Library *	Gallagher Library	Law Library	Medical Library	TOTAL
Books	937,290	11,856	85,781	73,664	1,108,591
Microforms	1,141,679	486	38,292	3,716	1,184,173
Pamphlets	51,728	873	1,522	2,169	56,292
Government Publications	218,290	9,143	2,538	-	229,971
Audio-Visual Materials	14,391	2,262	272	17,279	34,204
Maps	126,673	1,883	-	-	128,556
Plans & Posters	212,545	-	-	-	212,545
Airphotos	683,990	-	-	-	683,990
Archives:					
Creative - 800.61 linear metres					
Historical - 796.5 linear metres					
TOTAL HOLDINGS	3,386,586	26,503	128,405	96,828	3,638,322

* Including Arctic Institute of North America

The University of Calgary library ranks high among Canadian university libraries in total volume equivalent holdings, surpassed only by libraries such as the University of Alberta. In the past five years the collection of the U of C library has increased very significantly, partly due to additional funding by the Alberta Heritage Trust Fund.

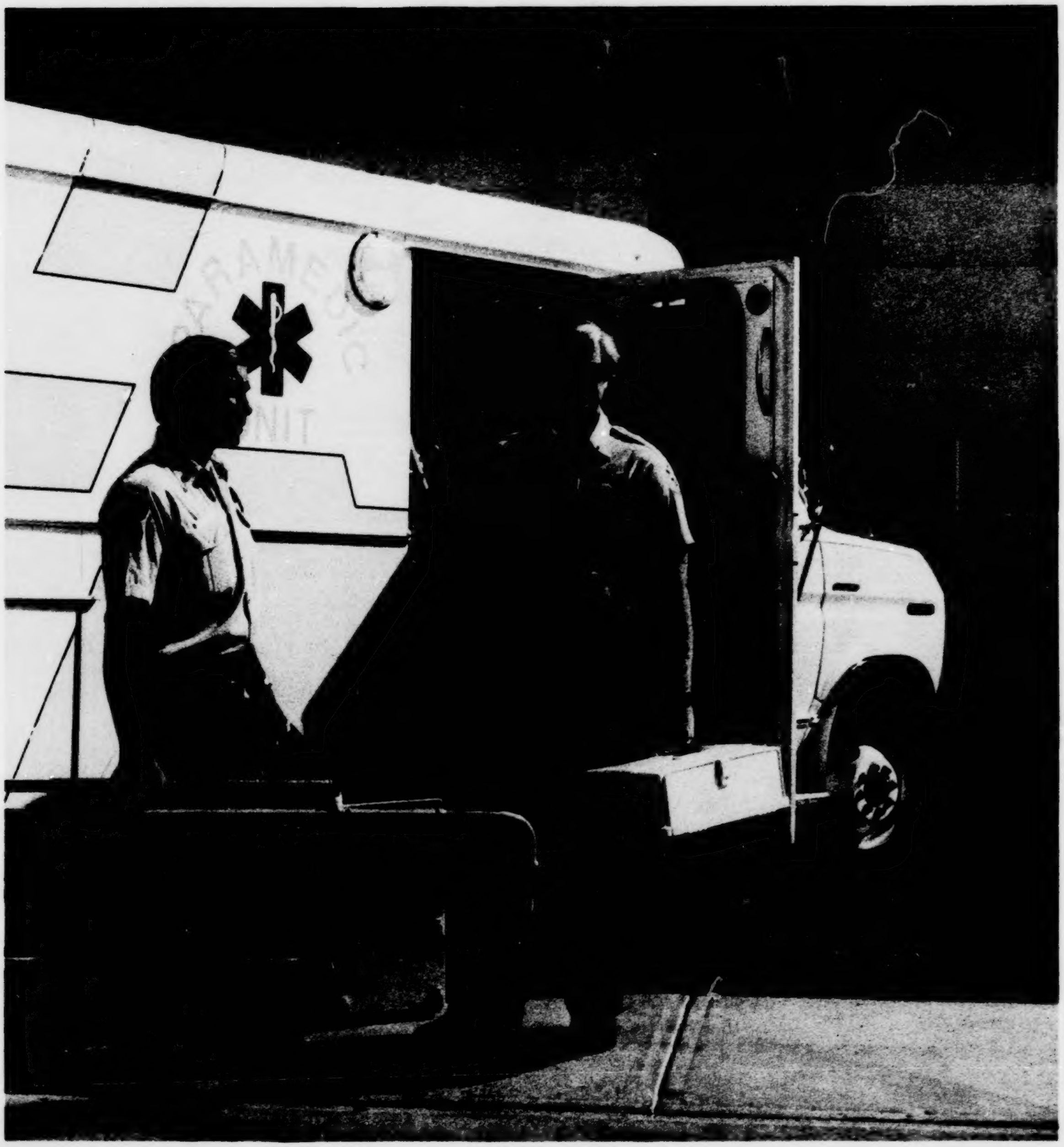
The Calgary Public Library is the second largest system in the city, consisting of one central library located downtown, fourteen branches and three bookmobiles. This system serves all parts of the city with both recreational reading and reference material. The central library, known as the W. R. Castell Central Library, has excellent resource material for businessmen, particularly those in the petroleum industry. The Public Library has also very significantly increased its holdings over the past five years. As of December 31, 1981, these were as follows:

Volumes	858,571
Periodical Titles, Daily and Weekly Newspapers	3,341
Tapes, Records and Cassettes	38,733
Films	2,090
Talking Books	9,373

Mount Royal College and S.A.I.T. have extensive libraries on their campuses. There are libraries at virtually all public, separate and private schools in Calgary.

In addition, there are a number of excellent and unique private libraries in Calgary, notably the Glenbow Historical Library and Archives, located at the Glenbow Centre downtown, and the library of the Arctic Institute of North America, located at the University of Calgary. The Arctic Institute Library contains the world's largest collection of books and reference material on the earth's polar regions--the Arctic and Subarctic.

Medical


PARAMEDIC
UNIT

Calgary Paramedics

MEDICAL

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

There were 1,020 physicians and surgeons licensed to practice in Calgary as of June 30, 1982, out of an Alberta total of 3,291. This number had increased from 909 on September 30, 1978.

Of the 1,020 licensed medical practitioners in Calgary at that date, approximately 50% were general practitioners and 50% were professionals specializing in virtually every field of medicine.

There has been a steady improvement in the ratio of doctors to population in Calgary over the past few years and this trend is continuing.

DENTISTS

There were, in mid 1982, approximately 400 practicing dentists in Calgary out of an Alberta total of 1,100. Fifty of these professionals are dental specialists. A trend toward more dentists following specialized practices within this city is indicated. These include such specialities as oral surgery, orthodontistry, pedodontistry, prosthodontistry and periodontistry.

CHIROPRACTORS

Calgary had over 73 practicing chiropractors in August 1982, out of an Alberta total of almost 290.

OPTOMETRISTS

There are over 60 optometrists in Calgary (mid 1982) out of an Alberta total of almost 195.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

The University, through its Faculty of Medicine, offers a three-year program leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (MD). Each academic year consists of 11 months of instruction. Upon graduation, each student is encouraged to continue with at least an additional two years of post-graduate training.

The first students were admitted to the school in 1970 and there are now 72 students enrolled each year in the medical program. In June 1982, there were 66 graduates.

The Faculty of Medicine is housed in the four-storey Calgary Health Sciences Centre adjacent to Foothills Hospital (located a mile south of the main university campus). The facilities of the Foothills Hospital, the Calgary General Hospital and the Holy Cross Hospital are utilized for the clinical phase of medical student instruction.

A very extensive medical library with a volume equivalent of 96,828, including a well equipped audio-visual department, form part of the expanding facilities at the Calgary University Faculty of Medicine. An additional feature is the Ambulatory Care Centre which provides students with an actual educational model of health care delivery through a comprehensive team of health professionals.

PUBLIC HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS

A large number of public health care programs are available to Calgarians, including general concern and special health problems. Some programs are specifically geared to lower income groups where health care needs are often most urgent.

The most extensive of these health care programs is carried out by the City of Calgary Health District, Local Board of Health, which has been 100% funded by th Province of Alberta since 1973. These are as follows:

(1) Infant and pre-school health care
(2) School health care
(3) Family planning clinic
(4) Health information resources
(5) Health inspectional services
(6) Communicable disease control
(7) Tuberculosis control
(8) Mental health and community services
(9) Analytical services
(10) Dental preventive and educational program
(11) Dental treatment program

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The City of Calgary Ambulance Service consists of 28 fully-equipped units. Nineteen of these units, manned by two men, are on constant call. The ambulance units and crews are housed in 17 fire stations located throughout the city.

On staff there are 116 Registered Emergency Paramedics who have graduated from a two-year Paramedic course at S.A.I.T., plus 39 Emergency Technicians to provide emergency services. Under the direction of a physician, the Emergency Paramedic is permitted to practice specified emergency treatment to stabilize the patient prior to transportation.

The volume of ambulance service provided by the City has expanded to 40,000 calls each year and is growing at the rate of 14 percent each year.

HOSPITALS

There are seven active treatment hospitals in Calgary, with a total of 2,871 beds and 270 bassinetts (March 31, 1980). These are manned by a full-time equivalent staff of 6,994 (March 31, 1980) which was made up of 6,439 full-time people and 2,234 part-time people. In addition, there are five auxiliary hospitals in the city providing extended care for long term patients. These have a total of 1,276 beds and have a staff of 1,058 full-time equivalent workers. Hospital care is also provided by the Baker Memorial Sanatorium, a centre for the modern treatment of tuberculosis (29 beds). The training of mentally-handicapped children and adults (190 residential and 20 day) is carried out by the Government of Alberta. The Colonel Belcher Hospital is now operated by the Government of Alberta for the care of Canadian war veterans and retired Canadian armed forces personnel, but is also available to the public as an active treatment hospital.

Following is a list of the active treatment and auxiliary hospitals in Calgary:

Active

Alberta Children's Provincial General
Calgary General
Colonel Belcher
Foothills Provincial General
Holy Cross
Rockyview General
Salvation Army Grace

Auxiliary

Bethany Care Centre
Cross Bow
Dr. Vernon Fanning Extended Care Centre
Glenmore Park
Sarcee

NURSING HOMES

There are 17 nursing homes in Calgary, generally privately-owned, for the care of those unable to look after themselves. As of March 31, 1979, these had a total of 2,173 beds and employed a staff of 939 full-time equivalent workers.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Services in Calgary are provided through the Provincial Government, City of Calgary and a number of voluntary agencies. The Provincial Government administers the statutory services out of five Calgary District Offices. These services include public assistance, child welfare, adoption and parole. The City of Calgary, Social Services Department provides probation, counselling, community development and day care services from various area offices throughout the city. In addition, Calgary has numerous private agencies sponsored under the Family and Community Support Services Program and/or private financing. These services cover a wide range, including Senior Citizen's Programs, Youth Programs, Special Counselling Services, Crisis Intervention Programs, Employment Programs and Native Programs. Some of the services employ a user fee and others are offered free of charge.

The variety and nature of services is comparable with other major Canadian cities.

The Advice, Information and Direction (AID) Centre located at the Calgary Public Building, 205 - 8th Avenue, S.E., telephone 268-4656, provides information on all social services and a list of the required services may be obtained from them.

Recreation & Culture

RECREATION AND CULTURE

The spectacular economic growth of Calgary has been paralleled closely by the development of recreational and cultural facilities in the city and its surrounding area. Most of the spending on these facilities has come from the City, largely through it's Parks and Recreation Department and from the Government of Alberta. Private investment through community groups and individuals has been very important as well. As a result, Calgarians now have the opportunity to partake in as broad a range of recreational and cultural activities as can be found in a community the size of Calgary.

In retrospect, Calgary has long been famous for its Stampede Park and the National Parks in close proximity to it. Looking at the present, major new facilities are being completed at Kananaskis by the Government of Alberta. When you add to this the variety of major facilities that have appeared in the city over the last ten years, plus the major new ones that are to be completed in the near future, such as the Olympic Saddledome and the Performing Arts Centre, one cannot help being excited about Calgary from the standpoint of things to do with your leisure time in the future.

Ownership of these facilities fall into three categories, (1) Public, (2) Community, (3) Private, each playing a key role in fulfilling the complex recreational and cultural needs of Calgarians.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

The City of Calgary, through the Parks and Recreation Department, provides most of the public facilities in the city. The Government of the Province of Alberta has provided key support to City and community-owned recreational and cultural facilities in Calgary by construction grants, as well as by direct ownership and operation, as in the case of the Jubilee Auditorium.

Some major City-owned facilities are run by specially-appointed boards and authorities, rather than the Parks and Recreation Department. The most notable of these is Stampede Park and the Calgary Convention Centre. The services those organizations perform on behalf of people in Calgary are invaluable, adding immensely to our quality of life.

Some of the major facilities associated with the Parks and Recreation Department are:

(a) The Calgary Centennial Planetarium
(b) The Calgary Zoo
(c) Fort Calgary
(d) Heritage Park
(e) Devonian Gardens
(f) Century Gardens

Most important in terms of total impact is the multitude of regular municipal facilities run by the Parks and Recreation Department. These consist of many parks and parklands throughout the city, most of which are equipped with various types of outdoor swimming pools, golf courses, rinks, recreation centres and playgrounds. A complete inventory of these follows this section of the profile.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community associations, private clubs and church groups are stepping in to an increasing extent, to provide centres for cultural and recreational activity on a local and group basis within the city. This development has been actively encouraged by the Cultural and Recreational Grants Program of the Government of Alberta, resulting in significant cultural and recreational facilities getting built in Calgary.

Opportunities have also been provided to those without facilities of their own, to lease and organize activities of their own. This has had a beneficial social effect on Calgary and has helped to raise the quality of life in the city.

Worthy of particular mention in this respect is Theatre Calgary, whose 500-seat theatre is located downtown. The theatre is run by a group dedicated to the promotion of the performing arts on a professional and amateur level. A new Performing Arts Centre with a 2,000 seat concert hall and two live theatres, one with a 750-seat capacity and another with 450 seats, is presently being built in downtown Calgary to foster musical performances and live theatre in the city.

PRIVATE FACILITIES

The role that has been played by private individuals in providing Calgary with recreational and cultural facilities through direct investment and bequests, has been outstanding.

The results of the efforts of these individuals have been manifested in such unique facilities as the Glenbow Centre, a museum located beside the Convention Centre, the 1.01 hectare (2.5 acre) Toronto Dominion Square indoor park and the Century Gardens built by the Devonian Foundation.

There are several other private facilities which combine with community and public investments in this area to make Calgary rich indeed in opportunities. Following is a summary of all these facilities in Calgary:

Parks and Recreational Land	(a)	Total area - 6958 hectares (17,192 acres) (includes cemetaries and golf courses)		
Swimming Pools	(a)	Indoor	12	
	(b)	Outdoor	9	
Golf Courses	(a)	Municipal	6	
	(b)	Public	6	
	(c)	Private	3	
Ice Arenas	(a)	Municipal	15	
	(b)	Private	5	
	(c)	Community	10	
Stadiums			1	
Ball Parks			2	
Outdoor Community Hockey Rinks			86	
Community Parks with Baseball Backstops			466	
Playgrounds with Tot Lot Equipment (non school)			260	
Walking and Cycling Pathways			80	km (50 miles)
Cross Country Ski Trails			60	km (37 miles)
Arts and Recreation Centres			7	
Auditoriums			44	
Live Theatre Companies	(a)	Professional	4	
	(b)	Amateur	20	

Cinemas		33	
Bowling		9	buildings
Billiards		23	halls
Curling		10 (114	rinks sheets of ice)
Racquet Sport Courts		270	
Tennis Courts	(a) Municipal	149	
	(b) Community	41	
	(c) Private	31	

CHURCHES

There are approximately 350 churches in Calgary representing virtually all Christian denominations of the world, as well as the majority of other religions. These include three synagogues for members of the Hebrew faith.

CLUBS, ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES

There is a very wide variety of this type of organized activity representing a cross section of interest, be it community, business, professional, cultural, sport, religious, political or of an ethnic nature. Over three hundred clubs, associations and societies are listed in the telephone directory. This represents only a percentage of those organizations that are active within the city.

MEDIA

RADIO & TELEVISION

Calgary has three television stations broadcasting on four channels. Its radio network consists of 6 AM, 8 FM, and one short-wave station as follows:

Television Stations

CBR FT	Channel 16	2.6 K.W.
CBR T	Channel 9	178 K.W.
CFAC TV	Channel 2	100 K.W.
CFCN TV	Channel 4	55 K.W.

AM Radio

CBR	1010 KH	50 K.W.
CFAC	960 KH	50 K.W.
CFCN	1060 KH	50 K.W.
CHQR	810 KH	50 K.W.
CJSW	1580 KH	20 Watts
CKXL	1140 KH	50 K.W.

Short Wave

CFVP	6030 KH	100 K.W.

FM Radio

CBR FM	102.1 MHZ	100 K.W.
CBRF FM	103.9 MHZ	2.6 K.W.
CHFM FM	95.9 MHZ	74 K.W.
CJAY FM	92.1 MHZ	100 K.W.
CKIK FM	107.3 MHZ	100 K.W.
CKO FM	103.1 MHZ	74 K.W.
CKRY FM	105.1 MHZ	100 K.W.
CKUA FM	93.7 MHZ	74 K.W.

There are 45 television repeater stations scattered throughout Southern Alberta, which rebroadcast television programs originating in Calgary. Their coverage extends over the entire half of the province, including S.W. Saskatchewan and S.E. British Columbia.

Cable Television Systems

There are now 32 cable television and FM radio systems in Southern Alberta. Two of these are in Calgary - Calgary Cable TV Ltd., services the northern half of the city and Community Antenna Television Ltd. services the south.

NEWSPAPERS

Calgary has two daily mass circulation newspapers:

(a) The Calgary Herald with a paid circulation of 160,820 (May 1982)

(b) The Calgary Sun with a paid circulation of 70,943 Monday to Friday, and 74,634 on Sunday (August 1982). By comparison, the Calgary Albertan had a Monday to Friday circulation of 46,000 and 54,000 on Sunday when it was purchased by the Calgary Sun in July 1980.

In addition, there are two weekly community newspapers circulated to residents of Calgary:

(a) The Calgary South Side Mirror (free circulation of 80,000)

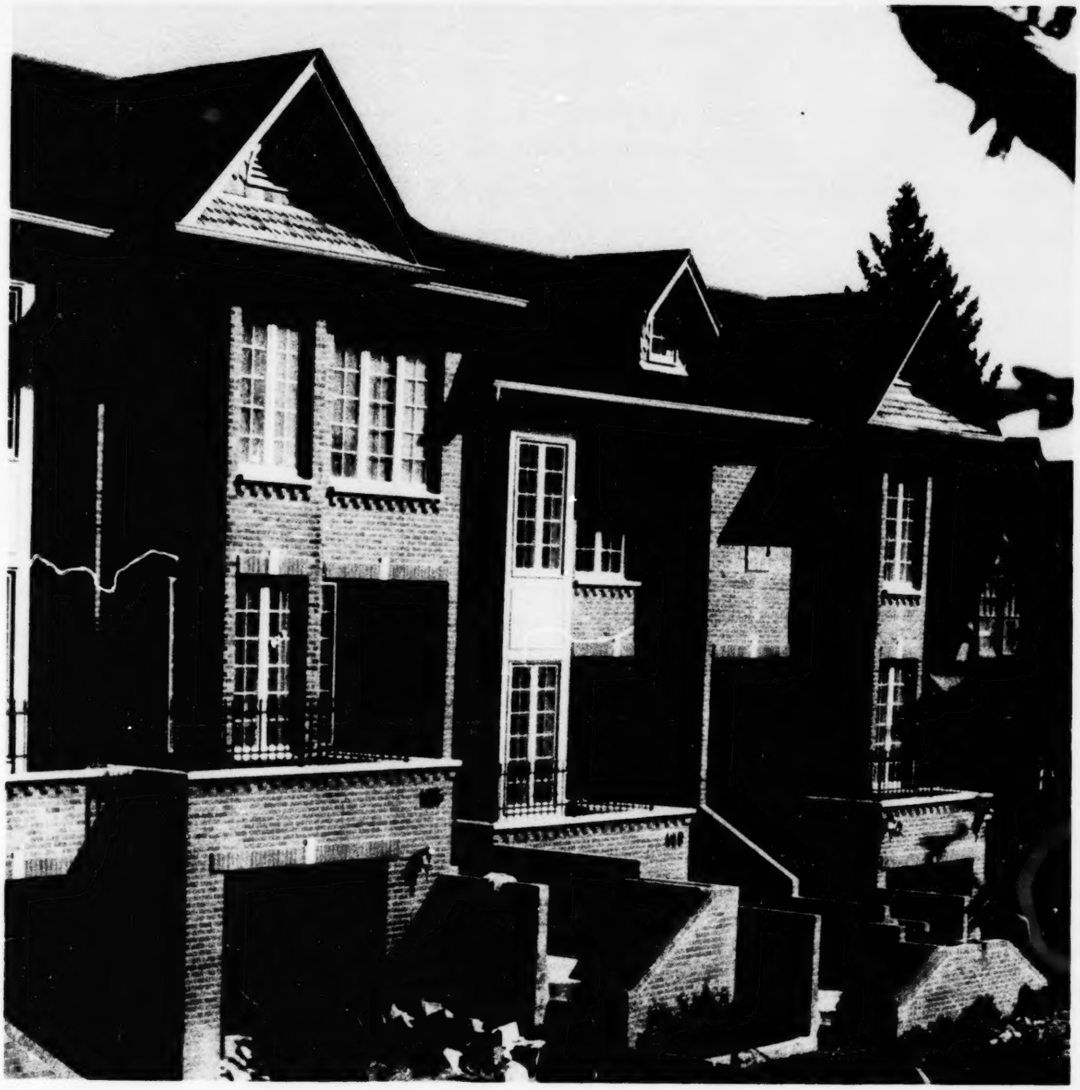
(b) The Calgary North Side Mirror (free circulation of 101,000)

An important recent development has been the printing of the Calgary edition of the Toronto-based Globe and Mail in Calgary via satellite transmission of content from the main office in Toronto. The Financial Post is also expanding it's presence by opening bureaus in Calgary and Edmonton which will also result in greater Western Canadian content in this important national paper.

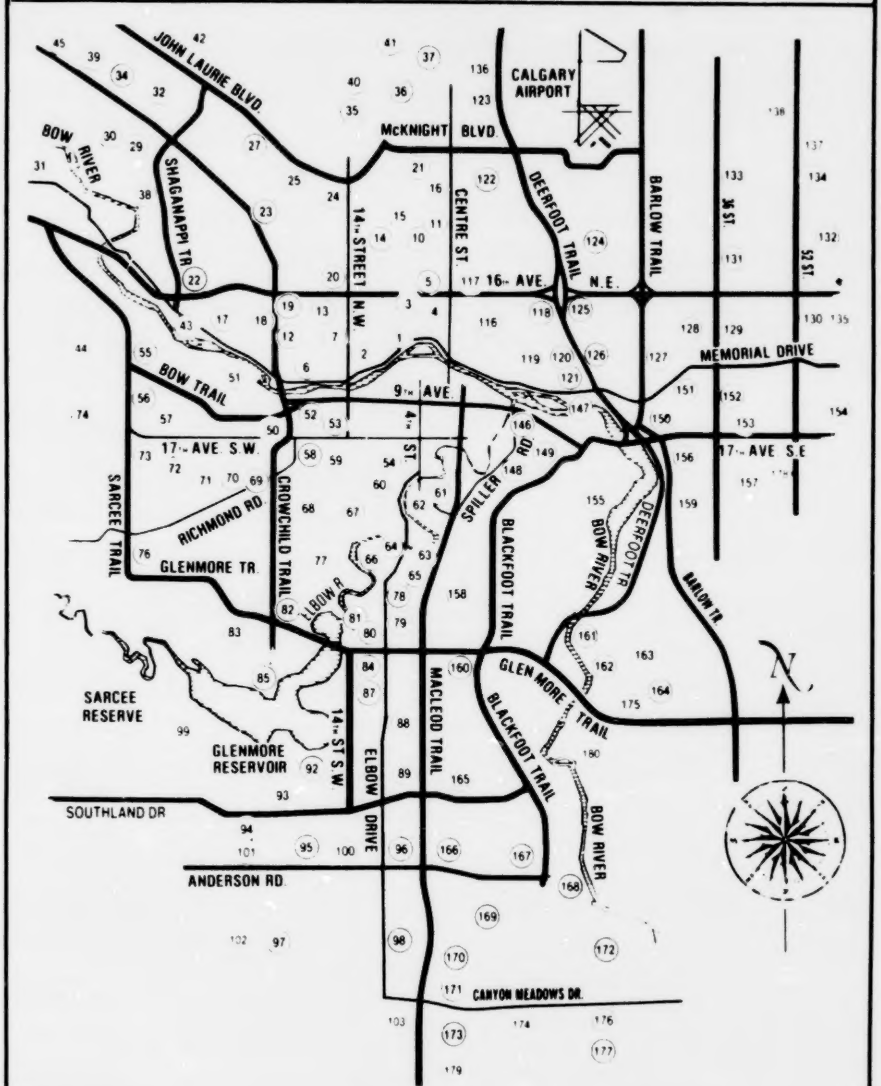
MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

There are over sixty magazines and periodicals printed in Calgary. Some are printed weekly and have attained national stature (e.g. OilWeek). Most are printed monthly and have a limited circulation based on association membership or occupational interest.

Housing



Calgary Communities


JOHN LAURIE BLVD.
BOW RIVER
SHAGANAPPI TR
McKNIGHT BLVD.
14TH STREET N.W.
CENTRE ST.
CALGARY AIRPORT
DEERFOOT TRAIL
BARLOW TRAIL
36 ST.
52 ST.
16TH AVE. N.E.
MEMORIAL DRIVE
BOW TRAIL
9TH AVE.
4TH ST
17TH AVE. S.W.
17TH AVE S.E.
SARCEE TRAIL
RICHMOND RD.
CROWCHILD TRAIL
SPILLER RD.
BLACKFOOT TRAIL
BOW RIVER
DEERFOOT TR
BARLOW TR.
GLENMORE TR.
ELBOW R.
GLEN MORE TRAIL
MACLEOD TRAIL
SARCEE RESERVE
GLENMORE RESERVOIR
14TH ST S.W.
ELBOW DRIVE
BLACKFOOT TRAIL
SOUTHLAND DR
ANDERSON RD.
BOW RIVER
CANYON MEADOWS DR.
N

NORTH WEST

BALMORAL	5
BEDDINGTON HEIGHTS	41
BOWNESS	31
BRENTWOOD	28
BRIAR HILL	19
CAMBRIAN HEIGHTS	15
CAPITOL HILL	20
CHARLESWOOD	23
CHARLESWOOD HTS.	27
COACH HILL	44
COLLINGWOOD	24
CRESCENT HEIGHTS	4
CROWCHILD RANCH	39
DALHOUSIE	32
EDGEMONT	42
FOOTHILLS ESTATE	25
HAWKWOOD	45
HIGHLAND PARK	16
HIGHWOOD	21
HILLHURST	2
HOUNSFIELD HEIGHTS	13
HUNTINGTON HILLS	37
MOUNT PLEASANT	9
MONTGOMERY	26
NORTH HAVEN	35
N. MT. PLEASANT	10
PARKDALE	17
PLEASANT HEIGHTS	8
POINT McKAY	43
RANCHLANDS	34
ROSEDALE	3
ROSEMOUNT	14
ST. ANDREWS HEIGHTS	18
SILVER SPRINGS	33
SUNNYSIDE	1
THORNCLIFFE	36
TUXEDO	11
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS	22
UPPER HILLHURST	7
VARSITY ACRES	29
VARSITY ESTATES	30
VARSITY VILLAGE	38
WEST HILLHURST	12
WEST THORNCLIFFE	40
WESTMOUNT	6

SOUTH WEST

ALTADORE	77
BANKVIEEW	59
BAYVIEW	91
BELAIRE	81
BRAESIDE	95
BRAESIDE ESTATES	100
BRITANNIA	66
CANYON MEADOWS	98
CEDARBRAE	94
CEDARBRAE SOUTH	101
CHINOOK PARK	87
EAGLE RIDGE	86
ELBOW PARK	67
ELBOYA	65
GLAMORGAN	76
GLENBROOK	75
GLENCOE	60
GLENDALE	72
GLENDALE MEADOWS	73
GLENGARRY	70
HAYSBORO	89
KELVIN GROVE	84
KILLARNEY	71
KINGSLAND	88
KNOB HILL	58
LAKEVIEW	83
LAKEVIEW VILLAGE	85
LINCOLN PARK	82
MAYFAIR	80
MEADOWLARK PARK	79
MOUNT ROYAL	54
OAKRIDGE	90
OAKRIDGE ESTATES	99
PALLISER	93
PUMP HILL	92
RICHMOND PARK	69
RIDEAU PARK	62
RIVERDALE PARK	64
ROSSCARROCK	57
ROXBORO	61
SCARBORO	52
SHAGANAPPI	50
SHAWNESSY	103
SOUTH CALGARY	68
SOUTHWOOD	96
SPRUCE CLIFF	51
STANLEY PARK	63
STRATHCONA HEIGHTS	74
SUNALTA	53
WESTGATE	56
WILDWOOD	55
WINDSOR PARK	78
WOODBINE	102
WOODLANDS	97

NORTH EAST

ABBEYDALE	135
BELFAST HEIGHTS	125
BRIDGELAND	119
CASTLERIDGE	138
FALCONRIDGE	137
FRANKLIN PARK	128
GREENVIEW	122
HUNTINGTON RIDGE	136
MARLBOROUGH	129
MARLBOROUGH PARK	130
MAYLAND HEIGHTS	126
MERIDIAN IND. PARK	127
MOUNTVIEW	117
PINERIDGE	132
REGAL TERRACE	116
RENFREW	118
RIVERSIDE	121
RUNDLE	131
ST. GEORGE'S HEIGHTS	120
TEMPLE	134
THORNCLIFFE HEIGHTS	123
VISTA HEIGHTS	124
WHITEHORN	133

SOUTH EAST

ACADIA	165
ALBERT PARK	150
BONAVISTA	170
BONNYBROOK	155
BURNSLAND	148
DEER RIDGE	176
DEER RUN	177
DOVER	157
DOVER GLEN	159
ERIN WOODS	178
FAIRVIEW	160
FOREST HEIGHTS	152
FOREST LAWN	153
GRANDVIEW	146
INGLEWOOD	147
LAKE BONAVENTURE	171
LAKE BONAVISTA	169
LAKE BON DOWNS	168
LYNNWOOD	163
LYNNWOOD RIDGE	162
MANCHESTER	158
MAPLE RIDGE	167
MIDNAPORE	173
MILLICAN ESTATE	161
OGDEN	164
PARKLAND	174
PENBROOKE MEADOWS	154
QUEENSLAND DOWNS	172
RADISSON HEIGHTS	151
RAMSAY	149
RIVER BEND	180
SOUTHVIEW	156
SUNDANCE	179
TEMPO VILLAGE	175
WILLOW PARK	166

HOUSING

In January 1982, there were 222,272 housing units in Calgary, exclusive of mobile homes. There were distributed as follows:

Type	Number of Units	% of Total
Single-detached	114,064	51.3
Semi-detached	24,448	11.0
Row Housing	19,518	8.8
Row Condominium	7,206	3.2
Apartment	54,242	24.4
Apartment Condominium	2,794	1.3
TOTAL	222,272	100.0

Sources: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corportation and City of Calgary, Planning Dept.

Statistics Canada census results show that in June 1981, 57.3% of all dwelling units in Calgary were owner-occupied, a slight drop from the 58.4% that were owner-occupied in this city in June 1976.

DWELLING STARTS

Dwelling starts in Calgary have been as follows over the past 15 years:

Year	Starts
1967	3,833
1972	7,047
1977	13,190
1978	15,382
1979	12,383
1980	11,104
1981	15,172
1982 projected	11,500

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corportation (CMHC)

The Calgary housing industry experienced dramatic growth from 1976 to 1979 after slowing down in 1979 and 1980 because of record interest rates. The industry picked up its former pace of construction activity in 1981, particularly in rental accommodation, as continued population growth in Calgary kept rental vacancy rates near zero and the housing market strong. A very extensive Alberta Government program of assisting home ownership in the province was instrumental in strengthening this market.

Weakening of demand for housing in 1982 and a parallel weakening of the rental market in Calgary, due to the recession, have resulted in a downturn of dwelling starts in 1982 to a projected total of 11,500.

HOUSING PRICES AND AVAILABILITY

After remaining relatively stable through the 1960's and early 1970's, house prices in Calgary experienced sharp increases from 1974 to 1976. The average price of a typical 1,100 square foot suburban bungalow and a 5,000 square foot lot rose from $28,528 in December 1973, to $64,810 in December 1976. After moderating slightly in 1977, house prices continued to increase under a strong demand and rising construction costs to mid 1981, bringing the average house price in the city to $109,102 in June 1981. Since then the housing market in Calgary has weakened seriously under the weights of the 1982 recession. In July 1982, the average house price was $107,814 with the market continuing to be weak.

Average housing lot prices in Calgary increased even more. In 1978 and 1979 alone they increased by more than 50% depending on lot size and location. An adequate lot inventory in the city during 1980 and 1981 has served to moderate lot price increases. Weak demand in 1982 has brought their price down by at least 20%. Downsizing of lots by developers has served to bring individual lot prices down even further.

Mortgage money for housing continues to be in excellent supply with a weak demand. Interest rates are now between 17 and 18% with strong indications of even lower rates.

RENTAL ACCOMMODATION

The availability of rental accommodation in Calgary is indicated in the following table on vacancy rates in apartments of six units or over, resulting from surveys conducted by the CMHC office in Calgary:

Apartment Vacancy Rates

1972	6.4%	1980	0.8%
1974	1.2%	April 1981	0.7%
1976	0.3%	October 1981	0.2%
1978	1.1%	April 1982	1.8%
1979	1.3%	October 1982 Projected	6.0%

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation

Calgary has experienced very low apartment vacancy rates and a tight rental market during most of the 1970's and early 1980's. This situation has changed in 1982 with the downturn in the local economy and the high rate of apartment construction that has taken place in 1981 and the first part of 1982. Rents which increased steadily, despite rent controls from 1975 to 1979, have finally stabilized and have even seen some reductions in 1982.

The following table gives average rents for newly-completed rental projects in Calgary in 1981 and 1982, according to information supplied to Canada Mortgage & Housing Corportation:

RENTS FOR NEW HOUSING ACCOMMODATION IN CALGARY

Type	Bedrooms	Size		June '81 Monthly Rent	Dec. '81 Monthly Rent	June '82 Monthly Rent
		m^2	Ft.^{2}			
High Rise	Studio	37	(400)	$370	$390	$390
	1 Bedroom	56	(600)	$525	$550	$575
	2 Bedroom	74	(800)	$650	$665	$665
Medium Rise	1 Bedroom	56	(600)	$485	$500	$525
	2 Bedroom	74	(800)	$610	$635	$650
Walk-Up	1 Bedroom	56	(600)	$445	$455	$475
	2 Bedroom	74	(800)	$570	$585	$615
Townhouse (Suburban)	2 Bedroom	91	(980)	$625	$660	$695
	3 Bedroom	102	(1,100)	$720	$730	$765

Source: J. Scholtz, Housing Analyst, Calgary CMHC

MOBILE HOME PARKS

There are sixteen mobile home parks located within Calgary's city limits. Together they have approximately 2,500 fully-serviced permanent pads. In a number of the parks there is room for extra trailers on a temporary basis. The development of new mobile home parks in the city has been discouraged by a number of factors, the most important of which is the high cost of land and servicing. Objections to the location of mobile home parks have been raised by neighbouring property owners in the past, making it difficult to find suitable new locations. As a result, no new mobile home parks are being developed in the city.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction activity in Calgary has experienced remarkable increases annually over the last ten years in the number of building permits issued and their total value.

CALGARY BUILDING PERMITS
1971 - 1981

Year	Number of Permits	Value (Million $)
1971	9,245	$ 193.9
1972	10,224	$ 223.6
1973	11,545	$ 242.0
1974	11,523	$ 275.9
1975	14,070	$ 393.1
1976	13,755	$ 448.4
1977	14,806	$ 820.4
1978	16,693	$1,059.4
1979	18,288	$1,105.0
1980	19,584	$1,405.5
1981	21,396	$2,536.8

For four years in a row, construction activity in Calgary has exceeded one billion dollars a year. This is the first time a single municipal jurisdiction has done this in Canada and reflects the excellent position the construction and development industry enjoys in the city (see tables on next page).

On a per capita basis, construction values are higher than anywhere else in the country. This has resulted in an unprecedented growth of the industry in Calgary, both in employment and the number of construction-related firms in the city. Construction employment has risen from 15,000 in 1971 to close to 40,000 in 1982 despite a wide variety of technological innovations which have sharply reduced manpower requirements in the industry. Innovations have also made the industry far less seasonal and hence far more attractive to both workers and investors alike, in terms of year round employment and faster project completions. The number, size and variety of construction companies operating out of Calgary has also increased dramatically, giving this city construction capability that is second to none in Canada. A number of local construction firms possess the expertise to construct complex turnkey projects, thus relieving the project owner of difficult design and start-up problems.

Despite the current slowdown plaguing the Calgary and the Canadian economy, prospects remain bright for the city's construction industry. The heavy carryover of large scale projects from 1981 is maintaining a high level of construction activity in Calgary despite the drop in permit values that took place in 1982. Improvements to the fortunes of Calgary-based energy companies are currently taking place. Meanwhile, the long term growth requirements of Calgary's economy, stemming from the continued expansion of Calgary's role as a world energy and head office centre, will mean a recovery of the city's construction industry to 1981 levels of activity no later than 1984.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CANADIAN METRO CENTRES
$1,000's

METRO CENTRE	1976	1981	% Change
Calgary *	$ 447,817	$2,445,479	up 446%
Edmonton	$ 618,533	$1,374,132	up 122%
Montreal	$1,427,874	$1,577,058	up 10%
Ottawa	$ 305,330	$ 415,714	up 36%
Quebec	$ 306,768	$ 366,066	up 19%
Toronto	$1,566,326	$2,901,731	up 85%
Vancouver	$ 846,855	$1,597,103	up 89%
Winnipeg	$ 347,520	$ 269,264	down 29%

* Calgary Proper Only
Source: Statistics Canada

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY PROVINCES

$1,000's

PROVINCE	1976	1981	% CHANGE
Newfoundland	$ 106,643	$ 147,654	up 38%
Prince Edward Island	$ 48,614	$ 43,336	down 12%
Nova Scotia	$ 301,648	$ 376,542	up 25%
New Brunswick	$ 249,295	$ 224,343	down 11%
Quebec	$ 2,802,584	$ 2,863,712	up 2%
Ontario	$ 4,073,348	$ 5,429,605	up 33%
Manitoba	$ 432,532	$ 340,842	down 27%
Saskatchewan	$ 516,414	$ 574,839	up 11%
Alberta	$ 1,831,106	$ 5,130,940	up 180%
British Columbia	$ 1,805,765	$ 3,555,786	up 97%
Yukon & N.W.T.	$ 19,474	$ 47,883	up 146%
CANADA	$12,187,423	$18,735,482	up 54%

CALGARY BUILDING PERMITS
1981

NUMBER OF PERMITS	CLASSIFICATION	VALUE
7,280	Single Dwellings - New	$ 410,589,649.00
3,585	Single Dwellings - Improvements	$ 28,247,261.00
426	Double Dwellings - New	$ 31,140,099.00
76	Double Dwellings - Improvements	$ 548,400.00
159	Apartments - New	$ 504,752,753.00
18	Apartments - Improvements	$ 1,908,554.00
64	Townhouses - New	$ 102,776,225.00
23	Townhouses - Improvements	$ 358,532.00
2,216	Garages/Carports - New	$ 11,640,116.00
60	Swimming Pools	$ 809,294.00
4	Industrial - New	$ 3,980,000.00
24	Industrial - Improvements	$ 3,552,095.00
262	Commercial - New	$1,010,185,663.00
2,271	Commercial - Improvements	$ 154,739,771.00
3,953	Signs	$ 4,214,579.00
34	Institutional - New	$ 35,256,205.00
89	Institutional - Improvements	$ 70,740,880.00
14	Government - New	$ 159,695,695.00
15	Government - Improvements	$ 1,645,708.00
737	Demolitions	--
86	Moving	--
21,396		$2,536,781,479.00

Source: City of Calgary,
Planning Department.

OFFICES

The three years, 1979 to 1981, have been the most active years of office development in the history of Calgary. In the downtown, the supply of office space increased by 60% as the following new space was added to Calgary's downtown core:

YEAR	AMOUNT	
	square meters	square feet
1979	334,440	3,600,000
1980	213,670	2,300,000
1981	343,730	3,700,000
TOTAL	891,840	9,600,000

Over the entire city the office supply increase was even more spectacular as whole new areas such as the Beltline (south downtown) were opened to office development. At the end of 1981, the inventory of office space in the core area was as follows:

TYPE OF SPACE	AMOUNT	
	square meters	square feet
Class A & B	1,570,000	16,900,000
Class C	204,380	2,200,000
Government & Medical	334,440	3,600,000
TOTAL	2,108,820	22,700,000

Other city areas had the following space at the end of 1981:

AREA	AMOUNT	
	square meters	square feet
Beltline	139,350	1,500,000
Suburban	538,830	5,800,000
TOTAL ALL AREAS	2,787,000	30,000,000

Office demand over this period enjoyed spectacular growth as well, resulting in virtually no office space vacancies in the downtown core and only 8% vacancies in other areas except the northeast where a vacancy rate of over 30% was experienced.

Total office space absorption in Calgary over the last three years was as follows:

YEAR	AMOUNT	
	square meters	square feet
1979	306,570	3,300,000
1980	204,380	2,200,000
1981	520,240	5,600,000

The downturn in the economy experienced in Calgary over the first half of 1982 has resulted in a significant weakening of demand for new office space, particularly in areas away from the downtown core. Strong competition for space leasing is coming from building owners of existing buildings vacated by large tenants moving to new ones and from major tenants attempting to sublease space to ease their financial commitments. This has, in turn, resulted in a noticeable slowdown in the planning and startup of new office projects in the city as both investors and developers become reluctant to proceed without lead tenants.

Despite these developments, a dramatic rate of growth in office supply is continuing as existing projects continue towards completion. The following additions to Calgary's office supply will be made:

YEAR	AMOUNT	
	square meters	square feet
1982	548,110	5,900,000
1983	594,560	6,400,000
1984	520,240	5,600,000
1985	529,530	5,700,000
TOTAL	2,192,440	23,600,000

This will result in a minimum city office supply that will total 5,016,600 m^2 (54,000,000 ft.^{2}) by the end of 1985 with 3,716,000 m^2 (40,000,000 ft.^{2}) or 74% of that in the downtown core. A very sizeable percentage of this future office space is already preleased and with the recovery taking place in the energy industries, the main users of office space in Calgary, no serious oversupply of space, particularly downtown, will take place.

Office space rental rates rose sharply towards $30 per square foot in 1981, as demand for space increased. However, with the recession in the first half of 1982, these rates have eased back toward $20. This situation is temporary. A return to the $30 - $35 rate is almost mandatory in view of current construction costs for office buildings.

Prospects for a continuing strong demand for downtown office space in Calgary beyond 1985 continue to remain excellent despite the current economy. A new sense of realism is taking hold in Canada that is translating itself into a renewed emphasis on economic incentives and production. This will, by the mid 1980's, result in renewed energy resoure development that will enormously increase the office requirements of Calgary-based energy companies and rekindle the high level of office construction activity of 1981.

Offices located outside the downtown core, except for the Beltline (south downtown), will continue to experience weaker demand and higher vacancies despite lease rates that will remain significantly lower than downtown. This is a reflection of the continuing situation in Calgary where the demand for office space comes from large users, who for the sake of efficiency, tax write-off and prestige, prefer to be downtown.

CALGARY RANKS THIRD IN CANADA AS MAJOR HEAD OFFICE CENTER

The June 1982 Financial Post ranking of Canada's TOP 400 Industrial Companies (ranked by 1981 sales or operating income) reveals Calgary is Canada's third largest head office city with 38 of the country's 400 largest corporations calling the city home.

CITY BY CITY RANKING OF TOP 400 INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

Toronto	150
Montreal	66
Calgary	**38**
Vancouver	32
Winnipeg	17
Edmonton	5

CALGARY'S COMPANIES IN THE FINANCIAL POST'S TOP 400 INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

RANK	
13	TransCanada Pipelines
24	Total Petroleum (North America) Ltd.
27	Nova, An Alberta Corporation
28	Petro-Canada
35	Dome Petroleum Ltd.
43	Alberta & Southern Gas Co.
53	Alberta Wheat Pool
66	Atco Ltd.
67	Burns Foods Ltd.
69	Westburne Int. Industries Ltd.
76	NuWest Development Corp.
80	Amoco Canada Petroleum Co.
86	Mobil Oil Canada, Ltd.
108	C. Itoh & Co. Canada *
125	Turbo Resources Ltd.
133	Asamera Oil Corp.
136	Cana Construction Co.
142	Carma Developers Ltd.
143	Bow Valley Industries Ltd.
152	Trimac Ltd.
164	TransAlta Utilities Corp.
167	Consolidated Natural Gas Ltd.
178	Trizec Corp.
185	Canadian Superior Oil Ltd.
190	Ocelot Industries Ltd.
200	Pacific Western Airlines
223	Canada-Cities Service
234	Ranger Oil Ltd.
238	Revelstoke Co's Ltd.
266	Greyhound Lines of Canada Ltd.
278	Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd.
313	L-K Resources Ltd.
332	Associated Grocers Ltd.
336	Peter Bawden Drilling Ltd.
337	Murphy Oil Co.
345	Nowsco Well Service Ltd.
352	Alberta Natural Gas Co.
391	Union Oil Co. of Canada

* HEAD OFFICE MOVED TO CALGARY SINCE FINANCIAL POST LIST COMPILED.

THE CITY OF CALGARY, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, JUNE 1982.

INDUSTRIAL LAND

Calgary is in the fortunate position of having an ample supply of fully-serviced industrial sites available for immediate development and is planning ahead for future industrial expansion.

The City of Calgary is a major developer of industrial parks, developing approximately 101.2 hectares (250 acres) of fully-serviced industrial land annually.

The private sector also provides an excellent selection of land and building for industry, generally on a lease-back basis. Refer to Business Development brochure entitled "Calgary Industrial Business and Office Parks.

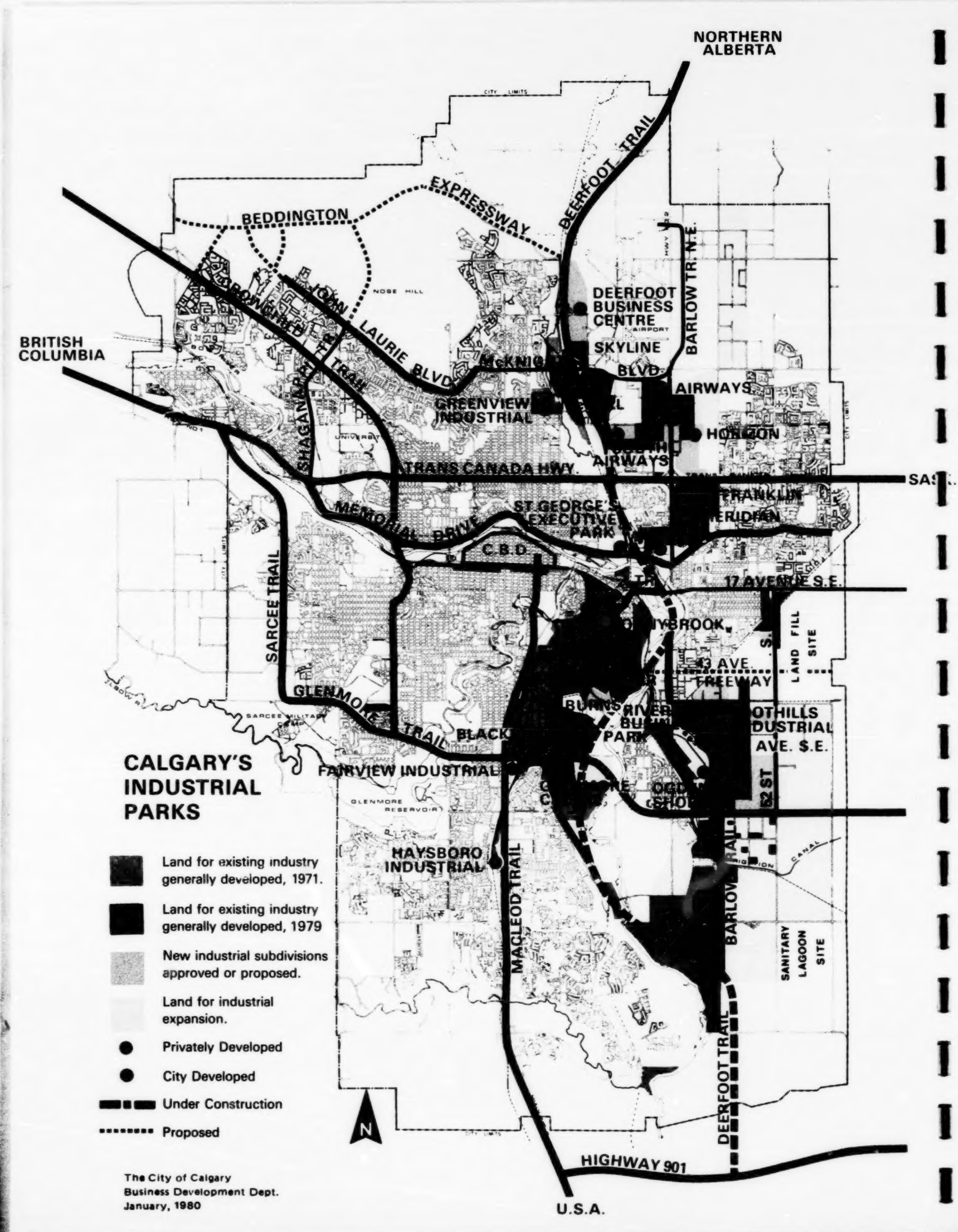
CITY-DEVELOPED FOOTHILLS INDUSTRIAL PARK (ALL PHASES)

Located in Southeast Calgary, Foothills is one of Western Canada's largest industrial parks. Zoned for light to heavy industry, the Foothills area is served jointly by CN and CP Rail. Serviced industrial land prices range from \$462,500 to \$562,500 per hectare (\$185,000 to \$225,000 per acre) including services. Continuing expansion of the East Foothills industrial area by the City gives companies an excellent range of industrial sites to choose from.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Calgary's importance as a growing manufacturing centre has prompted many industrial developers to move into the Calgary market. We have an excellent selection of contractors and developers building modern, efficient industrial plants.

Generally, rental rates range from \$37.50 to \$56.50 m^2 (\$3.50 to \$5.25 per sq. ft.) for warehouse or manufacturing space and \$56.50 to \$75.30 m^2 (\$5.25 to \$7.00 per sq. ft.) for office space.


NORTHERN ALBERTA
CITY LIMITS
BEDDINGTON
EXPRESSWAY
DEERFOOT TRAIL
HWY 2
BARLOW TR. N.E.
NOSE HILL
DEERFOOT BUSINESS CENTRE
AIRPORT
SKYLINE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
CROWCHILD TR.
JOHN LAURIE BLVD.
McKNIGHT BLVD.
SHAGANAPPI TR.
TRAIL
GREENVIEW INDUSTRIAL
AIRWAYS
HORIZON
SOUTH AIRWAYS
UNIVERSITY
TRANS CANADA HWY.
SASK.
FRANKLIN
MERIDIAN
MEMORIAL DRIVE
ST GEORGE'S EXECUTIVE PARK
C.B.D.
17 AVENUE S.E.
SARCEE TRAIL
BONNYBROOK
LAND FILL SITE
43 AVE. FREEWAY
GLENMORE TRAIL
ELBOW R.
SARCEE MILITARY CAMP
BURNS
RIVER BUSINESS PARK
FOOTHILLS INDUSTRIAL
AVE. S.E.
BLACKFOOT
52 ST
FAIRVIEW INDUSTRIAL
GLENMORE RESERVOIR
OGDEN SHOPS
HAYSBORO INDUSTRIAL
MACLEOD TRAIL
BARLOW TRAIL
IRRIGATION CANAL
SANITARY LAGOON SITE
DEERFOOT TRAIL
N
HIGHWAY 901
U.S.A.

CALGARY'S INDUSTRIAL PARKS

- ■ Land for existing industry generally developed, 1971.
- ■ Land for existing industry generally developed, 1979
- ▨ New industrial subdivisions approved or proposed.
- □ Land for industrial expansion.
- ● Privately Developed
- ● City Developed
- ▬ ■ ▬ Under Construction
- ▪▪▪▪▪▪▪ Proposed

The City of Calgary
Business Development Dept.
January, 1980

Calgary

Western Head Office C Oil • Coal • Gas • Fi cial Centre• Population 623,000 • Agriculture • Tourism • 1988 Winter Olympics • Major International Air Centre • Tourism • 22 Foreign Banks • Market Area 1.1 million • Nearly 7 billion in building permits in last 5 years • Western Head Office Centre • Oil • Coal • Gas • Financial Centre • Population 623,000 • Agriculture • Tourism • 1988 Winter Olympics • Major International Air Centre • 22 Foreign Banks • Market Area 1.1 million • Nearly 7 billion in building permits in last 5 years • Western Head Office Centre • Oil • Coal • Gas • Financial Centre • Population 623,000 • Agriculture • Tourism • 1988 Winter Olympics • Major International Air Centre • 22 Foreign Banks • Market Area 1.1 million • Nearly 7 bil building permits in last 5 years • Western Heac C C as • Fir cial Centre• Popul Wint Olymp Ban

Ask the right people.

For more information on Canada's most dynamic city contact:

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